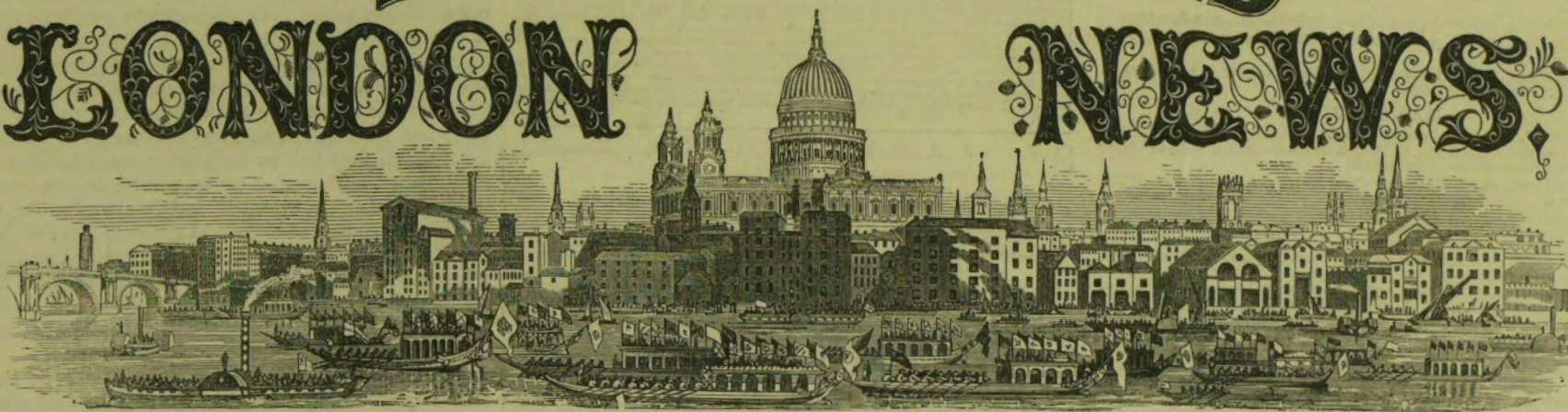


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1767.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



"LES ROSES." BY PORTAELS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th ult., at Piazza Minerva, Rome, the wife (née Isabella Boyes) of Count Odoardo Colacicchi, Guardia Nobile of his Holiness Pius IX., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Templemore Abbey, Lady Carden, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at 8, Highbury-crescent West, Mrs. James Macqueen, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at No. 1, Chesterfield-villas, Dingwall-road, Croydon, the wife of E.C. Hooton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. James's Church, Paddington, Walter Butler, Esq., of Patras and Alexandria, to Marion Grace Batehan, niece of Major Chisholm, of Linden House, Kensington.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Cuthbert's Church, Lytham, by the Rev. H. B. Hawkins, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. G. E. Phillips, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Theodore Ellis Williams, B.A. (C.C.C. Camb.), of the Inner Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, son of the late Rev. Ellis Williams, Rector of Pinxton, Derbyshire, to Ellen Ann, eldest daughter of G. H. Ormerod, Esq., J.P., of Lytham and Newchurch in Rosendale. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel, Somerset, by the Rev. J. W. Lane, M.A., of Walcot, Bath, assisted by the Rev. C. M. Speke Mules, Vicar of Curry Rivel, and the Rev. W. Alford, M.A., Vicar of Drayton, uncle of the bride, John Francis Popham, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of John Popham, Esq., M.D., of Cork, to Florence Eveline, younger daughter of Watson Bagehot, Esq., of Heale, Curry Rivel.

On the 30th ult., at the Church of St. Roch, Paris, Vicomte Octave de Ganay, Captain of the 16th Line, brother of the Marquis de Ganay and cousin of Marshal MacMahon, to Henrietta Jodrell, only daughter of the late F. C. Jodrell, of Yearley, Cheshire, formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards. The bride was given away by Count de Morel de Champemont.

On the 8th inst., at the parish church, Wooburn, Bucks, by the Rev. F. B. Ashley, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, Frederick Charlwood Frye, of 19, All Saints-road, North Kensington, fourth son of John Thomas Frye, of Saffron Walden, Essex, to Jane Kezia, youngest daughter of William Crosbie, of Wooburn House, Bucks. No cards.

On the 7th inst., at St. Bartholomew's, Cotham, South Devon, by the Rev. Pender H. Cudlip, assisted by the father of the bride, William Burns Beatson, M.D., Surgeon-Major H.M.'s Indian Army, Civil Surgeon, of Nagore, Central India, to Anna Maria Louisa, second daughter of the Rev. Meade Nisbett Stone, M.A., retired Senior Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

On the 9th ult., at All Saints' Chapel, Quebec Cathedral, Canada, by the Rev. C. V. Housman, Rector, and the Rev. Christopher Rawson, Assistant Minister, Mr. J. J. Bew, of Quebec, and Liverpool, England, to Sarah Margaret, youngest daughter of the late G. Goldstone, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Henry Leach, aged 75 years.

On the 23rd ult., Thomas Fanshawe Parratt, Esq., of Effingham House, Surrey, after a very long illness, deeply lamented, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 30th ult., at Biggleswade, Beds, Catharine Charlotte, the wife of John Maythorn, aged 46 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.						
Fifth Sunday after Trinity.						
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas F. Stooks, Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. B. Compton, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.						
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. William Page Roberts, Vicar of Eye; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Irons, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.						
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Harvey, M.A.						
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. R. H. Baynes; 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson.						
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.						
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.						
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.						
National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, Divine service, 11 a.m.						
MONDAY, JULY 14.						
National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Albert Prize, Queen's second stage, &c.)						
Market Harborough Athletic Festival, 2 p.m.						
Alexandra Park, Oddfellows' Annual Fête.						
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, general court, noon.						
Royal Agricultural Society, annual exhibition at Hull (five days).						
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, at Freemasons' Hall.						
TUESDAY, JULY 15.						
St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester.						
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Queen's prize, second stage; Public Schools prizes, &c.)						
Chelmsford and Sutton Park Races, July meetings.						
Crystal Palace: "Le Domino Noir," at 3 p.m.; the great fireworks prepared for the Shah of Persia.						
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.						
Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, anniversary, at the London Tavern.						
All-England Croquet Club, champion meeting.						
Wakefield Regatta and Athletic Festival.						
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.						
News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, annual meeting, at Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m.						
British Horological Institute, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.						
Moon's last quarter, 8.53 p.m.						
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Albert Prize, second stage, &c.)						
Royal Horticultural Society, 3 p.m.; (exhibition of pelargoniums, 4 p.m.)						
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.						
Crystal Palace, Carter's "Evan geline."						
Royal Southern Yacht Club Regatta.						
Wakefield Regatta and Athletic Festival.						
Amateur Dramatic Entertainment at St. George's Hall, for Industrial Brigade Home, Pimlico.						
Bedford Regatta.						
City of London Pension Society (at 63, Fleet-street), noon.						
THURSDAY, JULY 17.						
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Elcho Shield, &c.)						
Bedford Amateur Regatta.						
Royal Horticultural Society, 4 p.m. (exhibition of pelargoniums).						
Alexandra Park Archery Meeting (two days).						
Crystal Palace, "Le Domino Noir," 3 p.m.						
FRIDAY, JULY 18.						
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon, 9.15 a.m. (Duke of Cambridge's prizes, &c.)						
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.						
Alexandra Park Archery Meeting.						
Poplar Hospital for Accidents, annual festival at Cannon-street Hotel, 6 p.m. (the Lord Mayor in the chair).						
Royal Dramatic College Fête at the Crystal Palace.						
Junior Thames Yacht Club, regatta at Greenhithe.						
SATURDAY, JULY 19.						
Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born, 1822.						
National Rifle Association, at Wimbledon (presentation of prizes, review by Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge).						
Crystal Palace, Sixth Grand Summer Concert.						
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.						
Hyde and Bradford Athletic Festivals.						
Cleckheaton Agricultural and Horticultural Show.						
Temple Yacht Club, match at Erith.						

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 7 14 30	4 56 5 20	5 45 6 10	6 35 7 0	7 27 7 55	8 25 8 55	9 25 9 55

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. will shortly close their THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Art," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT FIREWORKS

prepared for his Majesty the SHAH OF PERSIA, but which could not be fired on account of the weather, will be presented in their entirety on TUESDAY NEXT. In addition to the wonderful features which have made the pyrotechnic displays of the Crystal Palace famous all over Europe, the superb exhibition on Tuesday will include the under-mentioned novel devices and effects:—Persian Illumination; Flight of Twinkling Stars; Great Golden Cloud surrounded with Emeralds; the Meteoric Cloud; the Shah's Monogram; Immense Representation of the Palace of Al Meidan, Isfahan; Cloud of Jewels; Jewelled Cascade of Golden Fire, 230 ft. wide, falling 100 ft.; two huge Magnesium Shells; Grand Illumination of Fountains and Landscape; Large Rockets, 100 Roman Candles, Jewel Mines, Fleet of Balloons, &c.; Illumination of the Northern Tower; Electric Flight together of 1000 Great Rockets, and other numerous grand features, constituting this the most remarkable pyrotechnic display ever given at the Crystal Palace. The Fireworks made and arranged by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co., of Nunhead. Admission, One Shilling; or by Guinea Season Ticket.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the OLDEST ESTABLISHED and the MOST SUCCESSFUL in the world, having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS in ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements.

LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, 41 lbs. 6d. to 42 lbs. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Olivier's, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—HARDY GILLARD,

the great American Lecturer, will unveil his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 14, for the First Time, at Three p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—Previous to HARDY

GILLARD'S PANORAMA being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country over which the Pacific Railway has been constructed. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF

NEW YORK, Chicago, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco is shown in HARDY GILLARD'S Great AMERICAN PANORAMA. Mr. Gillard speaks from general observations during a Ten-Years' Tour through the States.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL.—MORNING

ENTERTAINMENTS, MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; Evenings at Eight. Sofa Stalls, numbered, 3s.; Unreserved and Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.; Children under Twelve, Half price.—Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr.

H. L. Bateman.—Last Six Nights of the Season.—Every Evening, at 7.30, WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Mr. C. Warner, Miss G. Pannecott, &c. At 8.15, CHARLES I.—Charles I. Mr. Henry Irving; Mrs. George Belmont, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, R. Markby; Miss G. Pannecott; and, Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Bateman. To conclude with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmont. Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Joint Benefit of Mr. Henry Griffiths, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Joseph Hurst, when CHARLES I. will be performed for the last times. Box Office open Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT of Mr. HENRY IRVING and

LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, SATURDAY, JULY 19.—Mr. Henry Irving begs to announce that his Benefit has been appointed for the above date, when (by particular desire) he will appear in the character of Mathias in the very popular play of THE BELLS, and also with Miss Isabella Bateman in the Last Act of CHARLES I.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment,

entitled MILDRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and EVERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Last Season.

HORTICULTURAL FLOWER SHOW at the PINE-

APPLE NURSERY.—A Grand Display.—The WINTER GARDEN CONSERVATORY is the largest and finest Horticultural Building at any Nursery in the world. The Nobility and Gentry are most respectfully invited. Families of distinction will find this Conservatory a most agreeable promenade.—THE PINEAPPLE NURSERY COMPANY, 33, Maida-vale, Edgware-road, St. John's-wood.

THE NATIONAL CANINE SOCIETY.—Presidents,

his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, P.C.; the Right Hon. the Earl Howe.—Will be held on OCT. 2, 3, 4, and 6, a GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW, at NOTTINGHAM. 105 Silver Cups and Prizes, &c. Entries close Sept. 2. Lists may now be had from the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. G. V. Wakerley, Eldon Chambers, Nottingham.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained regularly of Messrs. Dillinger and Conraths, No. 2, Lenaugasse, Josefstadt, Vienna, and of their Agents.

Die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ist regelmässig zu beziehen durch die Herrn Dillinger und Conraths, Lenaugasse 2, Josefstadt, Wien, und durch deren Agenten.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for VOLUME 62 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (from January 4 to June 28, 1873) will be issued with the Number for Saturday next, July 19.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

The subject of international arbitration as a means for superseding a resort to war was brought before the House of Commons at the evening sitting of Tuesday last by the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil, in a singularly impressive and persuasive speech. The form of his motion was for an address praying her Majesty to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Powers with a view to further improvement in international law and the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration. The object aimed at by the hon. member commends itself at once to the sympathies of all who are interested in the progress of humanity. The only possible difference of opinion on the question relates to the best mode of giving effect to the purpose desired. At present it is questionable whether public opinion in any country, and especially in Continental States, is sufficiently matured to render practicable the proposed method of settling differences between nation and nation in every case which may arise. We must distinguish, however, between the ideas which govern Cabinets and those which prevail with the bulk of the community. A system which shall ensure, or, at any rate, powerfully promote, permanent peace, would no doubt be acceptable to the generality of people in all civilised countries. It is they who bear the burdens of war, they who endure its miseries, and they who, for the most part, know nothing of its rewards. So far, therefore, as the extent of opinion is concerned, there can be but little doubt that the substitution of recognised law for organised force in settling the quarrels between differing Governments would be acceptable. Even

in the most martial nations of Europe a sentiment in favour of peace is widely cherished. With Governments the state of the case is otherwise. Upon them rests a responsibility which their subjects can hardly be supposed to appreciate. They feel it to be their duty to provide against those contingencies which may possibly threaten, and even involve, the very existence of the independence and separate nationality of the people whom they govern. They are quite aware that sudden storms of passion may arise which they will be held accountable for directing to right issues. They are, consequently, deeply concerned to keep about them, or, at any rate, within easy reach, all that apparatus of organised physical force which they deem requisite to uphold national honour, and to repel whatever may be regarded as a national insult. Governments and their subjects may alike abhor an appeal to the sword, but they usually entertain very different views as to the most likely means of avoiding it.

It must be candidly confessed, however, that the tendency of ruling authorities during the last quarter of a century has gradually developed itself into proportions which no reason can justify. The rivalry in armaments which has sprung up since the Crimean War has attained a pitch which it is frightful to think of. Mr. Richard, in the course of his speech, told the House of Commons that the cost incurred by the nations of Europe for the maintenance of military establishments, together with the interest on the debts contracted for warlike purposes, amounted annually to not less than £550,000,000; and that within the last twenty-two years the debts of European States had increased by the enormous total of £1,500,000,000. We are afraid that this competition still goes on, and that, as the hon. member said, the military expenditure of Europe, which has doubled itself within the last thirty years, bids fair to again double itself in the next thirty years. This, however, is only one aspect of the case. The withdrawal of four millions of men in the prime of life from productive industrial pursuits, the demoralisation thereby engendered, the occasional wars which ensue, and the awful misery they inflict upon society, add incalculable weight to every motive which prompts us to seek, if possible, some means for putting an end to so devastating an evil.

The proposal to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes is not a new one. It has been resorted to, under one form or another, in several cases, and not without a gratifying amount of success. But it must also be admitted that the attempt to allay excited passions by means of it has sometimes failed—notably in the Franco-German war—to prevent a resort to sanguinary extremities. Still, as Mr. Gladstone argued, its feasibility has been demonstrated in one case at least. The Geneva Arbitration may not furnish a precedent applicable to the circumstances of all Continental States, but, at any rate, it holds up to them an example of great moral worth. Whether on the strength of it we are entitled to invite other nations to enter into a general compact to substitute the more for the less reasonable method of solving international disputes is a question admitting of some difference of opinion. The majority of the House of Commons on Tuesday night dissented from the position assumed by the Prime Minister, that England has not yet acquired a title to undertake such a mission. Mr. Gladstone gave an assurance that in every particular case that may arise her Majesty's Government would in the future watch for every possible opportunity of using its influence and good offices to the effect contended for by Mr. Richard's motion, as, indeed, it had done for some years past. The less pretentious and ambitious the means resorted to by the British Government, he said, the more efficacious it was likely to prove. Perhaps he may be right; but it does not appear to us that the mode of proceeding suggested is necessarily wrong. There is in it nothing peremptory, nothing really obtrusive, nothing precipitate, if carried out—as it is sure to be by Earl Granville—with delicacy, considerateness, and tact. There can hardly be a doubt that the preparation, by a mixed commission, of a code of international law would be an important step in advance towards a permanent system of international arbitration. Surely a diplomatic movement towards obtaining this result might be initiated by her Majesty's Government, without exposing itself to the charge of meddling unjustifiably with the affairs of other nations. There is no obvious necessity for giving effect to the resolution of the House of Commons in an offensive manner or spirit. And, assuredly, it is time that something were done in the direction indicated by that resolution. That it will arouse the suspicion and jealousy of other Governments we do not believe. Something equivalent to it, it will be remembered, was proposed by the late Emperor Napoleon. His proposal, it is true, was not acceded to; but, at least, the fact of its having been made is not regarded as one of the blots of the Imperial policy. The matter is now committed to the judgment of our Foreign Secretary; and we can entertain no serious misgiving that he will so discharge the duty devolved upon him as to fail in demonstrating that the oneness of purpose between her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons in reference to the resolution passed on Tuesday night admits likewise of a oneness of action in regard of the plan of carrying it into effect.

THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, his Excellency the German Ambassador (Count Münster), the Duke and Duchess of Athole, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester—all of whom left the castle the following day.

On Saturday last the Duchess of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Westminster officiated. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

On Monday the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at the castle, and dined with her Majesty. The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley left the castle.

On Tuesday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle to luncheon. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll left the castle. Major-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with the Queen. The Hungarian band played in the quadrangle of the castle in the evening before her Majesty and the members of the Royal family.

On Wednesday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, has taken frequent walks and drives.

A state concert was given on Thursday at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen will be represented by Prince Arthur at the forthcoming coronation of King Oscar of Norway, at Drontheim.

Lord Wrottesley and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel Lord James Murray as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at the ball given by the Goldsmiths' Company, at their civic hall, yesterday week. On Saturday last the Prince accompanied the Shah of Persia from Buckingham Palace to the Victoria station, and took leave of his Majesty upon his departure for the Continent. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch returned to Marlborough House from Hull, after the launch of the *Cesarevna*. On Monday the Prince and Princess, with the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, were present at a review of the troops at Aldershot. In the evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Northumberland House. On Tuesday the Prince presided at a meeting at Marlborough House of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Vienna Exhibition. The Duke of Teck and Count Gleichen were present. The Cesarewitch inspected the prison of Newgate. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna went to her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane. On Wednesday the Cesarewitch visited St. Thomas's Hospital and Millbank prison. The Prince and Princess and the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna dined with Countess Frances Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue at Strawberry Hill, and were afterwards present at a ball given by the Countess in honour of her Royal and Imperial visitors. The Princess and the Cesarevna have driven out daily.

The Prince has postponed the formal opening of the harbour of refuge at Holyhead until on or about Aug. 12. His Royal Highness will upon the occasion be the guest of the Hon. William Owen Stanley, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, at his residence, Penrhos.

The Hon. Mrs. William Grey, Woman of the Bedchamber to the Princess, was married to Count G. d'Otrante, on Saturday last, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess the Cesarevna were present. The wedding breakfast was given by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the guests.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Wednesday, at a meeting of the committee of management of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, held at Clarence House. In the evening his Royal Highness left town, en route for Russia. The Duke travelled from Charing-cross by the ordinary boat-train upon the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, whence he embarked on board the steamer *Maid of Kent*, Captain Pittock, for Ostend.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein presided at a meeting of the Windsor and Eton Association for the Education of Women, held, on Tuesday, at the Norman Tower, Windsor Castle. On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian distributed the prizes to the successful competitors at the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Windsor Association, which was held in the Home Park, Windsor.

Prince Arthur opened, on Wednesday, an industrial exhibition, the work of the officers and soldiers at Aldershot.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left Great Cumberland-place for Sweden.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Norway.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Cherbourg in their yacht the *Sylph*.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Charles have left Thomas's Hotel for Bifrons, their seat in Kent.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton left town on Saturday last for Homburg.

The Countess of Loudoun and Mr. Hastings have arrived at Sea View, Isle of Wight, from town.

Entertainments have been given by the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Ripon, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Countess Amherst, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Duncannon, the Countess of Home, Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess Cowley, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, Countess Frances Waldegrave, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Countess of Airlie, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Dashwood, Lord and Lady Egerton of

Tatten, Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lord Carington, Lord and Lady de Tabley, Lady Headley, Lord and Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lord Kesteven, Lady Carbery, Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Lady Susan Harcourt, Lady Margaret Beaumont, the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. Petre, Mrs. Marlay, and Mrs. Jackson.

"LES ROSES."

In this graceful picture, by a Belgian artist, we are invited to admire the simple and innocent self-surrender of an Eastern maiden to the delightful sense of floral fragrance. The mind of Lalla Rookh, or whoever she may be, is for the moment absorbed in the enjoyment of a sweet natural perfume, which may have the effect, as is usual, of reviving tender memories and calling up the dearest associations of earlier youth. So we think, at least, from the melting expression of her big black eye. A sensitive female nature is like that crystal vessel to which Lalla Rookh's own poet has elsewhere alluded—

You may break, you may ruin, the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses hangs over it still.

We shall not attempt to pry into her sentimental experiences of the past. The Shah took care to send home all his Persian ladies before coming to England; so that we had no opportunity of making acquaintance with them and studying the national character in that amiable sex. They would probably, indeed, have been locked up in a chamber, or wrapped in a thick veil, if he had brought them to Buckingham Palace, and we might have known no more about them, in that case, than we do now. His Majesty is a good Mohammedan, and must comply with the rule imposed by his jealous creed and Asiatic race. But he was differently treated, in this respect, by his English hosts and their friends. Wherever he went, in town or country, he saw enough of our fairest and finest countrywomen; for their rage to see him and his diamonds was beyond all measure. They, too, are fond of smelling at a rose in bloom.

THE ROSE SHOW.

The Shah could not, in the fortnight and three days of his sojourn in England, be shown everything without exception that is to be seen in London in the fashionable season. Had there been time for a glance at all the customary entertainments of the gay world in our midst, the Shah might have found pleasure in a fête at the Regent's Park Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, which took place last Wednesday under the presidency of the Duke of Teck. Or he might have been equally gratified with one of the grand flower shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, in their gardens at South Kensington. He would there have admired, as everywhere he must have done, both the English roses and the English ladies, displayed to the very best advantage in our honest English daylight. Roses and ladies are the incessant themes of Persian lyric poetry; and, supposing the Shah to be a reader of Hafiz, he could have quoted some pretty verses, upon this occasion, for the ear of a Princess or Duchess, while strolling under the cool marquee, where those blooming beauties were collected for the public gratification. But the Shah was not there, and so lost his chance. Our Artist was there one day, as the Engraving proves, since he made use of his opportunity to do a sketch for the adornment of a page in this Number. If the Shah had been present at a Rose Show, and could he have brought Lalla Rookh with him, as suggested in the preceding note, all the company would have been pleased. None would have murmured, with Horace, at the great fuss of his visit—

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus;
Mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum
Sera moretur.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The fourteenth annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association began on Monday. It has in former years been opened on the Tuesday of the first week that fell within the month of July, but the number of matches and prizes for competition has made it necessary to take an entire fortnight. The camp of rifle volunteer corps on Wimbledon-common looks very much as in bygone summers, and our page of sketches, made on the camping-ground last week, shows many familiar incidents of that free military village, built with canvas in a few days or hours. There are matters of business, such as the appointment of markers to attend the shooting-targets; there are also refreshments and amusements to be provided for; and we observe among the latter a novel institution for ball practice at Wimbledon—that of a pair of billiard-tables, under their particular tent. The camp was laid out on this occasion under the superintendence of Captain Salmond, R.E., succeeding Captain Drake, and there is some improvement in the plan and width of its thoroughfares. The Canadian riflemen have pitched their tents near the iron house, with their flag displayed on a lofty mast. The ruling members of the council, Earl Ducie, Lieutenant-Colonel Oxley, and Captain Page, the secretary, Captain Mildmay, and the adjutant officers, Captains Costin and Woodhall, have conducted their work to the general satisfaction. As the shooting was to begin at nine o'clock on Monday morning, a large number of volunteer riflemen took up their abode in the tents on Saturday afternoon. The rain, we fear, during that first night must have disturbed their comfort in camp. There was Divine worship for them in the bell tent on Sunday, when the Rev. Canon Barry preached them an appropriate sermon. The first day's shooting was good, Mr. W. C. Fordyce winning the prize in the Alfred series of seven shots at 200 yards, with a score of 28, the highest that could possibly be made; and Mr. C. F. Lowe making 27 points in the extra series at that distance. Captain Easton, of the 105th Lanarkshire, gained a maximum of points in the Alexandra series. The Snider nursery prize, shot for at 500 yards, was equally contended for by Sergeant Woodman, 6th Hants, Corporals Sumnal and Leitch, 7th Salop, and Mr. Gott. On Tuesday began the first stage of competition for the Queen's prize, in which Sergeant Bennie, 13th Stirling, made 26 points out of 28, as did also Lieut. Ross, 1st Lanark, and Private David Jones, 11th Glamorgan. The Queen's prize contest, in subsequent stages, was continued on later days. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Lowe, if no other Cabinet Ministers, visited the common on Wednesday. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have also been on the ground. The Houses of Lords and Commons had their match on Thursday. The usual review of the volunteer troops assembled will take place on Saturday next. It is to be regretted that the Shah did not see this Wimbledon meeting.

A fine-art exhibition, in connection with the Dumfries Mechanics' Institute, was opened on Monday in that town.

The *Morning Post* states that all prospect of bringing the Session to a termination within July has been abandoned, and that the prorogation of Parliament cannot take place before the second week in August.

The Extra Supplement.

"LE ROI EST MORT—VIVE LE ROI!"

The King never dies; that is to say, the King begins to live as soon as he is dead; such is the doctrine of regal immortality, in the flesh and on earth, which the monarchical system of politics involves, by its rule of hereditary succession. There was once a little Dauphin, or eldest son and heir of a great King of France. When the Royal Sire, with all the Court physicians, the nobles, statesmen, and lackeys, the tax-collectors, lawyers, and soldiers of his realm to help him, was really not able to keep the breath in his body any longer, there was a natural stoppage of the flow of blood in his veins. This was not quite en règle; for blood of such rare quality, which had been transmitted from his ancestors the Capets in a direct lineage, with the special blessing of Heaven, might have been expected to hold on its majestic course, despite the failing mechanism of heart and lungs. And so, in fact, it did; the same precious blood was in another body, that of a younger Capet, who instantly became the King that had only seemed to die. "Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi!" was the glad cry of his admiring courtiers, who hastened to tell the unconscious little boy what a sudden transformation had occurred, changing him at once into the sovereign person of his late departed father. The poor child, however, was rather frightened by this miraculous accession of the paternal might and glory to his small infantine being. As the high officers of State, with a Prince nearest of kin to his Majesty, and with a cowed Churchman to assure him of Divine grace, entered the presence of this very juvenile potentate, he wept in terror and clung to the knees of his nurse. This scene of French history was beheld four centuries later, only with the mind's eye, by an English artist named Marcus Stone, who forthwith took up his painting-brush, and cleverly put the affair on canvas, for the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1873. So it appears in our Engraving, which will be acceptable to many readers. But in France, just now, the King is neither alive nor dead.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The 36th Middlesex was officially inspected, last Saturday, on the Guards' ground in Hyde Park, by Colonel Lyons, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General in the Home District, who expressed himself much pleased with the state of the regiment.

The London Irish, of which regiment Prince Arthur is Colonel, was inspected last Saturday, in Hyde Park, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Prince Edward addressed and complimented the noble and gallant commandant, Lord Donegall, on the manner in which his regiment acquitted itself, especially remarking upon the steadiness and smartness of the non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks, and the efficiency with which they were handled by their officers. The marching past he pronounced quite exceptional, and said that the movements generally reflected great credit upon the corps.

The officers of the whole brigade of the Gloucestershire Volunteer Artillery had a carbine prize competition, on Thursday week, at the Portishead range, for a number of prizes. The first prize, a set of four gilt salts in case (presented by Lady Davis), was won by Lieutenant Stock; the second, a similar prize (given by Mrs. S. V. Hare), was won by Lieutenant Curtis; the third, a claret jug (given by Miss Hare), was won by Captain Jebb; the fourth, a pair of candlesticks (given by Mrs. Savile), was won by Lieutenant Trotter, of the Newnham corps; and the fifth, consisting of the entrance fees, was won by Colonel Savile.—The men belonging to the 3rd Gloucestershire and Newnham batteries, numbering between sixty and seventy, who have during the past week been encamped at Portishead, were inspected, on Friday week, by Colonel Hoste, C.B.—The 1st Somersetshire Artillery, about forty strong, succeeded the Gloucestershire men, and remained in camp till Wednesday, when the battery was reoccupied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery from Horfield barracks.

The annual inspection of the Oldham or 31st Lancashire took place, last Saturday, in Chadderton Park, near Oldham. The whole of the day's work was very good, especially the volley-firing.

Last Saturday evening the 1st West York (Leeds) Artillery Volunteers, to the number of about 500, arrived at Morecambe for a week's encampment in a field overlooking the bay, on the road leading to Heysham. In addition to the usual battery practice, there has been long-range firing from two 40-pounder Armstrong field-pieces, which were situated on the beach.

At the Aberdeenshire Wapinschaw, held last week, the Queen's prize was won by Private Dawson, Inverurie, near Aberdeen, and the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was gained by Private George Shepherd, another member of the Inverurie corps. This prize qualifies the winner to compete at Wimbledon for the Prince of Wales's prize. The money prizes this year amounted to £700.

The arrangements for the attendance of volunteers at Cannock Chase and Dartmoor in the forthcoming manoeuvres have been issued, and are framed to suit the convenience of those desirous of being present. Last year, it will be remembered, application was made by about 20,000 volunteers, from all parts of the country, to attend; but, consequent on the extension of the period in camp to fifteen instead of eight days, a comparatively small number were able to avail themselves of the invitation. A circular with reference to the manoeuvres of this year has been issued from the War Office to the commanding officers of metropolitan corps, in which it is stated that the period in camp will be for eight or fifteen days; and, what is equally important, where corps remain for the full period, individual men may relieve those whose business or other engagements will not admit of their staying over the short period. The circular further states that the two camps will be formed on or about July 26 and Aug. 16 respectively, and the volunteer contingent of the army to be assembled will consist of three battalions at a time. No corps will be allowed to send more than fifty rank and file. A large number of the metropolitan corps have asked permission to attend.

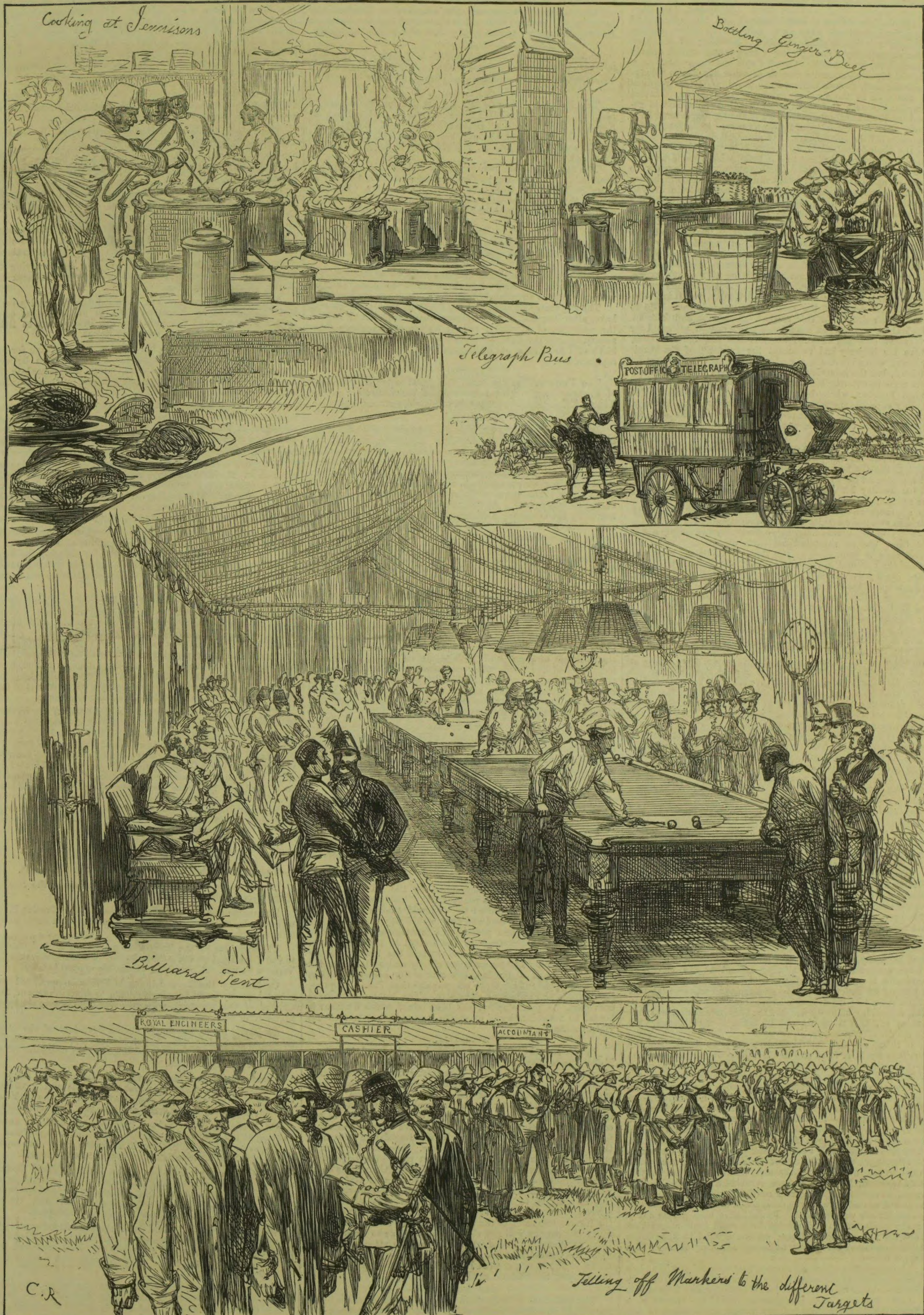
The governors of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, have sanctioned plans for the erection of an elementary outdoor school at Abbeyhill, which, it is expected, will cost over £3000.

We are requested to contradict a report, which has appeared in several of the London newspapers, and in a few copies of our early edition this week, that the Shah had left a sum of £3000 to be given to the police. There is no foundation for the statement.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., Secretary to the Treasury, has, in his examination before the Select Committee on Civil Service Expenditure, made various startling suggestions for economising on existing establishments. One is to increase the hours of labour in public offices, and the other to supersede copyists by copying machines. The latter reform, he says, would effect a saving of from £200,000 to £300,000 a year.



A ROSE SHOW AT THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZE MEETING: PREPARING FOR THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 10.

The Shah of Persia has at length arrived, and his sayings and doings and diamonds have quite eclipsed all other matters whatsoever. His Majesty reached Cherbourg at half-past eight on Saturday evening, after a tolerably fine and speedy passage from Portsmouth. Count Pujol, the representative of General MacMahon, and a number of other dignitaries belonging to the port, at once hastened on board, and were received by the Shah in the spacious saloon of the *Rapide*. Mutual compliments were exchanged, after which the deputation retired, and left the illustrious visitor to the repose he must have sorely needed. A display of fireworks served to divert popular attention till the small hours. At nine o'clock the next morning the Shah disembarked by means of a superbly decorated barge, and proceeded direct to the train, which was drawn up at a short distance from the landing-stage. The journey to Paris occupied about eight hours and a half, without including the time taken up by several stoppages; and the train arrived at the Passy station, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion, at about twenty minutes past seven. Here the Shah was received by Marshal MacMahon, General Ladmirault, and their respective staffs, and was further welcomed at the moment of alighting by the thunders of a Royal salute from Mount Valérien. Great efforts were made by the crowd to catch even a glimpse of the guest whose coming had set all Paris on tiptoe with expectation, but the immense body of troops stationed on the ground rendered this a matter of the utmost difficulty, and it is doubtful whether many of the assembled thousands were able to gratify their desires in this respect. The Shah and Marshal MacMahon, entering an open carriage, dashed off, attended by an escort of heavy cavalry, towards the Arc de Triomphe, where his Majesty had to accept the greetings of the Municipality, who were there congregated. For this purpose he alighted, but the interview was an exceedingly brief one; and, once more re-entering his carriage, he proceeded onwards to the Palais Bourbon, where he was received by M. Buffet. The number of people assembled to witness his arrival was immense, but no enthusiasm was displayed; and, indeed, the only expressions heard on all sides were those of disappointment at not having been able to obtain a better view owing to the omnipresent military. There were no official illuminations in the evening, but several private buildings made a most gorgeous display, and the boulevards were thronged to an unusual degree with people all busily discussing the Shah.

On Monday his Majesty remained quietly at home during the morning, reposing after the fatigues of his journey, but in the afternoon he drove along the whole length of the Boulevards in an open carriage. The day was magnificent; but, owing probably to the intense heat, there were very few people out at the time, and he attracted but little attention. From the Boulevards he proceeded to the Bois de Boulogne, where he visited the Jardin d'Acclimatation, and then strolled about the lake. At five o'clock on Tuesday he left by road for Versailles, and arrived at his destination shortly before six. After calling on several official personages, including Marshal MacMahon and M. Buffet, he drove through the gardens in company with the Marshal, and witnessed the preparations for the display of fireworks in his honour. Returning to the palace, he was entertained at a state banquet in the magnificent *Galerie des Glaces*, and was then conducted to the grand stand prepared for him overlooking the Bassin de Neptune, where the fireworks were let off. The Shah drove off shortly after eleven, but it was far into the small hours of the morning before the last of the multitude congregated at Versailles were able to effect their departure for Paris, owing to the great strain put upon the railway company. Yesterday afternoon the Shah received the members of the Corps Diplomatique, at the Palais Bourbon. To-day (Thursday) he is present at the great review in the Bois de Boulogne, in which nearly a hundred thousand men are to take part. One fact seems to have struck everyone who witnessed his progress in England as well as in France, and that is the silence which prevails amongst the crowd here whenever he makes his appearance in public. It may be due to the fact that people are too eager to see him to think of cheering; but it cannot fail to strike him unfavourably. However, the French journals, with their passion for self-glorification, make the most of it, and roundly assert that he is most favourably impressed with the quiet politeness of the French, after the boisterous roughness of the English. Whether he is or not, is, of course, a secret locked in his own breast.

Even the Assembly have been affected by the Shah. On Monday a complaint was made by M. Villain that the members present at his Majesty's arrival the preceding day had not been treated with due attention and respect, but had been elbowed aside by people vested in a little brief authority. He proposed that they should all go down in a body to to-day's review, and after some discussion his proposal was adopted. Apparently encouraged by his colleague's success, another member of the Left, M. Lamy, brought forward in turn a motion, but one of a more patriotic and more stirring character. He demanded permission to question the Government as to the advisability of putting an end to the state of siege, and moved that this matter should be taken into consideration on Monday. However, a crushing majority decided that his application was premature, and that it should not be again brought forward till the middle of November.

If it had not been for the Shah, there is no doubt that the duel between MM. Ranc and de Cassagnac would have been the all-engrossing topic this week. The encounter, after as many preliminary meetings and consultations on the part of the seconds as would have sufficed to arrange the articles of a diplomatic treaty, took place, at Essanges, in Luxembourg, on Monday. The first reports which reached us here were contradictory in the extreme—the different papers ascribing the victory to the champion they favoured. However, the official report of the seconds has been promulgated, and sets forth that the duel, which was fought with swords, took place at three o'clock in the afternoon; that at the outset M. de Cassagnac received a wound in the lower part of the arm, and that, on the combat being renewed, M. Ranc, in turn, received a thrust in the same region, incapacitating him from continuing the contest. This document wound up with the declaration that the seconds considered honour was satisfied. Nevertheless nine people out of ten one meets are wicked enough to express their regret that the result was not more serious, on the ground that both the parties concerned are public nuisances standing in need of a sharper lesson.

The constantly-recurring rumour that something will at last be done in the case of Marshal Bazaine has again been set into circulation—it is to be presumed with no further result than of old.

Last Saturday the Government paid to Germany a further instalment of 250 million francs on account of the war indemnity.

SPAIN.

The Government has issued a manifesto to the nation expressing its determination to put an end to the Carlist war, for

which purpose it is preparing a supreme effort by the use of the extraordinary powers granted to it by the Cortes. The manifesto appeals to all Spaniards who love their country and value liberty to make sacrifices to the full extent of their power.

The Carlists have resumed the offensive in Catalonia by investing the town of Vich. It is announced that the Saragossa Railway Company has had to pay blackmail to the insurgents.

ITALY.

Signor Minghetti has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, in which he himself takes the portfolio of Finance, and Signor Visconti-Venosta appears again as Foreign Minister.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly opened its Session at Bern on Monday. The Council of Estates elected as its President M. Kopp, of Lucerne, and as its Vice-President M. Koechlin, of Basle. The National Council has elected M. Ziegler, of Zurich, as President, and M. Fehr-Herzog, of Aargau, as Vice-President.

The new bill for the revision of the Federal Constitution has been published. Among its first provisions is the liability of every Swiss to serve in the defence of his country. By other articles the Confederation is empowered to establish a university, a polytechnic school, and other educational establishments of a similar kind.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Shah, and presented the insignia to him in brilliant.

Herr von Balan, hitherto German Minister at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of State at the Berlin Foreign Office, with the rank of Prussian Minister of State.

The Supreme Consistory of the Prussian Protestant Church have, after long and stormy debates, determined not to confirm the sentence of expulsion passed by the Brandenburg Consistory against the Rev. Mr. Sydow for denying the miraculous birth of Christ in a public lecture. Mr. Sydow will only be reprimanded.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has conferred the grand cross of the Order of Francis Joseph upon Baron von Schwarz, Director of the Vienna Exhibition, in recognition of his eminent services.

RUSSIA.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Khan of Khiva, accompanied by his chief Ministers, has left the hiding-place to which he had retreated, surrendered to General Kauffmann, and asked for mercy. Intelligence from Khiva received at St. Petersburg announces that Mangut has been captured after an engagement, and has been destroyed and burnt down. The town of Kitai surrendered without resistance, and was spared. At the taking of Mangut the loss sustained by the Orenburg detachment was one officer and fifteen men severely wounded. The inhabitants within a circle of twelve versts around Kitai have been punished for attacks made upon the Orenburg detachment. A large number of Persians, held captives, have sought the protection of the Russian troops. The number of Persian slaves in Khiva is 10,000.

TURKEY.

The Sultan paid his expected visit to the Khedive last Saturday, and he appears from the telegram to have passed the night at Emirghien.

It is stated that the new firman given by the Sultan to the Khedive grants to Ismail Pacha and his successors almost complete independence. The succession is settled according to the principle of primogeniture, and almost the only acknowledgments of suzerainty that remain will be that the coins of the Khedive will bear the Sultan's inscription, his army must carry the Sultan's colours, and he must not, without the consent of the Porte, build or purchase ironclad ships of war. The annual contribution is fixed at about £150,000.

UNITED STATES.

At Philadelphia on Thursday week the President's proclamation, announcing that an international exhibition would be held in that city in 1876, was publicly read. The President commends the exhibition to all nations, in the interest of peace, civilisation, and international friendship.

The trial of the Modoc Indians has commenced.

Three shocks of earthquake were felt at Buffalo last Saturday morning, causing the buildings and shipping to rock.

Cholera is disappearing at Nashville and Cincinnati.

The new civil service rules are being enforced in the Washington departments, and a large number of promotions and appointments has recently been made there, after civil service examinations, some of those appointed being ladies.

INDIA.

Some particulars are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* of a peasant riot. The peasantry, fearing an enhancement, united to withhold their rents in the Putna district. They declared they would pay the magistrate only. They burned and plundered a few houses. There were two bands, which dispersed on the arrival of the magistrate. The Governor sent the police, and warned the tenants to pay their legal dues. The peasants are chiefly under Mohammedan landlords. It is a Hindoo, but not a Ferozee rising. The same correspondent has since telegraphed that Putna is quiet, and there is no excitement elsewhere. The rioters have been convicted. A proclamation has been issued which declares it lawful to resist landlords' excessive demands, but not to use violent means.

AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have advices from Melbourne to May 20. Parliament assembled for the dispatch of business on May 13. The Viceregal speech was delivered by Sir George Bowen. The prosperous condition of the colony and the satisfactory state of the public revenue were alluded to in congratulatory terms, and several measures having for their object the further development of the resources of the country were promised. In the Legislative Council the reply to the address was carried; and in the Legislative Assembly there was but a short, desultory debate. The bill for mining on private property, which last Session passed the Legislative Assembly and was rejected by the Legislative Council, is again to be introduced; and the Land Act Amendment Bill, which was dealt with in a similar manner. One of the provisions of this measure is to increase the maximum area allowed for selection from 320 to 640 acres. Provision is to be made for the further extension of the railway system, and in all probability the Session will not close without a line to Gipps Land being authorised. The *Argus* thinks a slight attack was made upon the Government for what has been termed the partial failure of the Four per Cent Loan, £500,000 of which was lately placed upon the Victoria market.

NEW ZEALAND.

The mail from New Zealand brings despatches which throw some light on recent telegrams from that colony reporting that great uneasiness prevailed in consequence of the attitude of the Maories. It appears that the fears of a general native rising were unfounded, the murders and outrages complained of having been committed by a small party of Maories whose land

had been confiscated. Three men who were working near to the boundary of this land were treacherously fired upon, and one of them was shot and his body afterwards mutilated. The murderers afterwards fired upon another party of workmen, but none of them were injured. The Government had demanded the surrender of the murderers from a native chief with whom they had taken refuge, and who had given shelter to other outlaws, and, his replies being unsatisfactory, a committee of settlers had been appointed to "watch the Government." Several influential chiefs had come forward to denounce the crime and demand the surrender of the criminals.

The Rhine steamer service will be extended upwards as far as Strasburg from the 15th inst.

The French Academy of Science has elected Dr. William Carpenter foreign corresponding member.

Intelligence has reached New York that Enrique Palacios has landed in Honduras and overthrown the government of General Arias.

The dead bodies of eighteen Norwegian sailors, who attempted to winter in Spitzbergen, have been found by a German exploring ship which has visited the island.

The new Atlantic cable has been successfully submerged from the Great Eastern, and is now in operation. Not a single hitch occurred, although severe gales and fogs were encountered.

Engineers are already actively engaged in surveying the route of a proposed Persian railway between Teheran and Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

The French Academy has awarded the biennial prize of 20,000*fr.*, founded by Napoleon III., to M. Mariette, corresponding member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, for his remarkable works on Egypt.

The convention between her Majesty and the Shah for continuing the system of telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia, which was signed in the English and Persian languages, at Teheran, in December last, has been issued.

From Lisbon we learn that the Portuguese Government has requested the Governor-General of Mozambique to render every assistance in his power to her Britannic Majesty's ships Shearwater and Nassau, which are engaged in taking soundings and gathering information for a chart of the west coast of Africa.

A report is telegraphed from New York of the financial position of the Erie Railway, according to which the funded debt is now forty million dollars, and the capital stock 16,537,000 *dols.* The floating debt stands at 1,700,000 *dols.*, having been reduced by over four million dollars. It is stated that the earnings of the line are regularly increasing.

The captain of the *Murillo* (the vessel which ran down the Northfleet) has been sentenced to pay a fine of 200,000 *reis* by the Custom House authorities at Lisbon for entering the Tagus on his last voyage from London, and suddenly leaving on the ground that he merely went for orders, whereas he had a cargo for the port.

In consequence of the reduction of service between Italy and Malta to one mail packet each week instead of two, mails for Malta intended for conveyance by that route will, until further notice, be made up every Tuesday morning only. Supplementary mails will be sent on the evening of the same day on the chance of their arriving at Naples in time for the Italian packet. For the future the rates of postage on letters, newspapers, &c., addressed to Heligoland will be assimilated to those charged on correspondence for Germany; and patterns of merchandise may also be sent under the same conditions.

The fogs which are so frequently met with off the banks of Newfoundland have led to the stranding and probable loss of another fine English mail-steamer on the Nova Scotian coast. The Inman liner *City of Washington*, bound from Liverpool to New York, encountered very foggy weather throughout the whole voyage across the Atlantic, which it is supposed prevented the ship's exact position from being ascertained, and she ran ashore on a rock not far from the place where the Atlantic was wrecked. Fortunately the passengers and crew, besides a considerable quantity of stores, have been saved, and some hopes were entertained of ultimately floating the steamer.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent.

The Common Council have resolved to confer the freedom of the City on Sir Albert David Sassoon.

The receptions of the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House will be held, as usual, on Tuesday afternoons from three to five o'clock during the present month.

The members of the Navy Club gave their annual banquet to the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. Admiral Sir James Hope presided.

On Monday the Royal London Militia was presented with new colours by Lady Rose, wife of Sir William Anderson Rose, Colonel of the regiment, who, however, was prevented by ill-health from being present.

Sir Bartle Frere, the newly-elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, presided on Monday evening for the first time, and made some hopeful remarks on the character of the east coast tribes of Africa.

Monday being the Feast of the Translation of the Relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury, about 300 ladies and gentlemen took part in an excursion, organised by the Catholic Young Men's Association, to the scene of Thomas à Beckett's murder.

On Wednesday the School Ship Society held its annual meeting at the rooms of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, in Parliament-street—Mr. S. Cave, M.P., in the chair. The report, which possessed some satisfactory features, was adopted.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a number of vestries and district boards were reported as defaulters with respect to the first moiety of the precept issued in February last. The sum unpaid is nearly £11,000. Several tenders for the erection of new schools were accepted.

On Wednesday the annual Grand Archery Fête began at the Crystal Palace. There were seventeen targets in all, and the number of competitors was eighty-six, of whom forty-six were ladies and forty gentlemen. The meeting was continued on Thursday and Friday.

A large gathering was attracted to the annual meeting of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, held at St. James's Hall on Monday. The society is well supported, and gratifying proofs were afforded that it is doing good. Lord Harrowby presided, and the Duchess of Teck took part in the distribution of prizes to the youthful writers of essays on humanity to animals, the best of which was written by a girl.

The annual distribution of prizes to the children in the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools at Caterham took place on Saturday. There are now eighty-seven boys and thirty-nine girls in the institution. Mr. William Leaf, the treasurer, occupied the chair.

A Foresters' fête was held, on Tuesday, at Alexandra Park, in aid of the London Foresters' Asylum. It was the first of a series of demonstrations towards defraying the cost of the wing of the institution at Bexley-heath, the foundation-stone of which was laid in September last, and which already receives eight aged Foresters and their wives.

The summer half-yearly meeting and ninety-third election of the British Orphan Asylum, Mackenzie Park, Slough, was held, on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Tilson. Last January there were 162 inmates in the orphanage, and at the present election twenty-two more were added from a list of forty-six candidates.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 100,021, of whom 33,146 were in workhouses and 66,875 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 4260, 21,656, and 27,735 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 509, of whom 236 were men, 139 women, and 44 children under sixteen.

The Duke of Teck, the president, and the council of the Royal Botanic Society of London gave a fête in their gardens, in Regent's Park, on Wednesday night. The invited guests numbered upwards of 8000, and this number does not include the 2500 fellows and members of the society. The gardens were brilliantly illuminated with thousands of oil lamps, and the electric light, magnesium lights, and coloured fires were also used at intervals.

The annual summer fête of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Tuesday, at the school house, when, according to custom, the pupils gave specimens of their advancement in education, and received the prizes awarded to them for their proficiency in various branches. At a banquet which followed, a handsome silver salver and a purse of 1000 guineas were presented to Mr. F. Binckes, the secretary, for his valuable services.

Lord Shaftesbury and his daughter, Lady Victoria Ashley, were present, on Wednesday evening, at a gathering of watercress and flower sellers. About 600 of this neglected class were served with a meat tea at the Agricultural Hall, after which they were addressed in words of good advice by their kind-hearted patrons. In the course of the evening a silver card-case, and a handsome basket filled with choice flowers, were presented to the noble Lord and to Lady Victoria Ashley, the result of a penny subscription spontaneously organised among the watercress and flower sellers.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was resolved, upon the motion of Colonel Hogg, M.P., the chairman, to instruct the architect and engineer to consider whether it was necessary to take any sanitary precautions to prevent cholera, and that the works committee be empowered to act accordingly.—A circular has been issued from the Local Government Board to the various local authorities advising sanitary measures to prevent the outbreak or spread of cholera in this country. Among these measures deserved prominence is given to the testing of drinking water and the free use of disinfectants in contaminated places.

In addition to the gifts made by the Mercers' Company, as mentioned by us, the following sums have been voted:—£105 to the Chichester training-ship, £105 to the London Orphan Asylum, £52 10s. to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and £52 10s. to the East London Hospital for Children.—The Grocers' Company have sent £50 to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham-street.—The council of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union have received from the Queen a donation of £50, accompanied by a letter, in which Sir Thomas Biddulph communicates the satisfaction with which Her Majesty has heard of the society's operations, and of her deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the working classes.

Mr. Bedford held an inquiry, on Monday, at Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Mr. James Byrne, an American, aged about sixty-two, who threw himself from a window at the Charing-cross Hotel on Friday last. The evidence went to show that the deceased arrived in London on Friday, the 4th inst., and took apartments at the Charing-cross Hotel. About five o'clock the same evening he was seen to leap from the second floor of the building. He fell upon the glass portico over the booking-office of the station, fracturing his skull. He died in Charing-cross Hospital on Saturday. Of late he had appeared distressed in his mind. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."—Louisa Albrecht, aged nineteen, the daughter of a merchant in Soho, has committed suicide. The deceased suffered from religious monomania, and had often said that the sooner she quitted this world the sooner her mind would be at rest.

The annual flower show in connection with the Window Gardening Society of Westminster was held on Tuesday in College-garden, under the direction of Lady Augusta Stanley. An influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen, together with a large muster of the working classes, indicated the success which has attended the efforts of the society for the past year. The competition was divided into three classes, the first being for working men or women; the second for children in the various local schools for the poor; and the last for the inmates of the parish workhouses and Westminster Hospital. Lord Shaftesbury distributed the awards, consisting of handsomely-bound books, together with sums of money ranging from 6s. to 1s. 6d.—The Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham distributed the prizes at the Clerkenwell Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition, held on Thursday week. This exhibition outvalued any of its predecessors in the quality of the plants shown. These, moreover, were supplemented by a number of articles, telling of leisure hours assiduously employed, such as specimens of art, needlework, and modelling. In the last-named class of objects was a small steam-engine, the piston, beam, and other ironwork of which had been neatly manufactured by a policeman out of a poker with which a refractory prisoner of his had essayed to dash out his brains.

The number of births and deaths registered in London last week was 2151 and 1198 respectively. The births were 40 and the deaths 243 below the average. The deaths from diarrhoea, which in the six previous weeks had slowly increased from 12 to 22, rose last week to 68; the average number is, however, 138. The favourable condition of the public health, remarks the Registrar-General, depends very much upon the action of the sanitary authorities of the water companies; the utmost purity of the water supply is required. Diarrhoea should be treated at once, otherwise it may turn to cholera; this applies especially to children. There was 1 death from

smallpox, 33 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, and 24 from different forms of fever; 5 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric, and 7 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis were 341, being 24 above the corrected average; 165 were referred to phthisis, 89 to bronchitis, and 65 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 38 deaths were referred; 30 were the result of negligence or accident, including 12 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 5 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 6 from suffocation. The death of a female, aged thirty-three years, was referred to "the sting of a bluebottle fly, charbon labialis, five days." Five cases of suicide and 3 of infanticide were registered. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The widow of a sawyer died on Thursday, at 104, Rotherhithe-street, from "natural decay," whose age was stated to be 101 years. The mean temperature was 61.6 deg., and slightly exceeded the mean for the corresponding week in fifty years.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baker, De Foe, to be Rector of Thurston, Hants.
Baron, James Wilkie; Perpetual Curate of Lamb.
Bebb, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Swithin's, Kennington, Berks.
Blake, George Leigh; Incumbent of St. Mary the Virgin, Ellet Grange.
Bunt, R. F.; Vicar of Scarborough; Archdeacon of the East Riding.
Bowler, Henry Charles; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Sculcoates.
Bowstead, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Houghton Conquest with Houghton, Gildaple.
Boys, William James; Rector of Southy, Westmorland.
Brice, W. K. B.; Rector of Valkerne, Herts.
Caldwell, John; Perpetual Curate of Mucker.
Cheshire, J. L.; Curate of St. Mary's, Kidderminster.
Cates, G.; Rector of Runnington, Somerset.
Cole, William; Rector of Hotham.
Combe, Alex. Bain; Rector of Egdun, Sussex.
Craig, H. Tudor; Chaplain to the Forces, third class, at Gosport Forts.
Edmonds, Frederic Wm.; Rector of Corty, Glamorgan.
Feld, William Harris; Chaplain at Warsaw.
Ewen, J. N. F.; Rector of Frostden, Suffolk.
Fawcett, Edward; Curate of Immanuel, Birmingham.
Furnival, James, jun.; Rector of Muston, Leicestershire.
Giffard, Francis Osborn; Rector of Deane.
Giffard, W. W.; Vicar of Woolton, Lincolnshire.
Goodhart, Edward Skelton; Vicar of Owersby with Kirby and Ogarby.
Gutteres, F. E.; Rector of Nymett, Rowland, Devon.
Harrison, Alexander James; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Waterfoot.
Hawtreay, Henry Courtenay; Rector of Nursling, Hants.
Hayden, Charles Frederick; Vicar of West Henderd, Berks.
Heard, Thomas James; Rector of Sherrington, Wilts.
Hignett, George Edward; Vicar of Whitegate, Cheshire.
Hole, Charles H.; Rector of Hoggston, Bucks.
Jenkins, J.; Chaplain of the Anglican Chapel at the Brussels Museum.
Jones, John Edward; Rector of Reynoldston, Glamorganshire.
Jones, Samuel Rowland; Chaplain of County Gaol at Cardiff.
Jones, William; Rector of Newton Nottage.
Kenyon, the Hon. William Trevor; Perpetual Curate of Penley, Salop.
Manners, F. B.; Curate of the parish church, Bradford, Yorks.
Martyn, T.; Rector of Ludgershall, Bucks.
Midwinter, H.; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Moore, Thomas; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone.
Moore, Thomas; Chaplain to the Troops at Maidstone.
Morgan, F. F.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester.
Morley, J.; Chaplain of the Union, West Bromwich, Staffordshire.
Nicholas, G. D.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Clewer, Windsor, Berks.
Parr, T.; Curate (sole charge) of Bredfield, Suffolk.
Pengeley, Edward; Vicar of North Collingham, Notts.
Phillips, H. John, Senior Curate of Dudley; Vicar of St. James's, Dudley.
Poole, A. B.; Vicar of Bathelton, Somerset.
Powell, Charles Meares; Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.
Pudsey, Charles Douglas; Vicar of Skerne.
Ranken, W. H.; Vicar of Marston Meysey, Wilts.
Robins, Arthur; Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, Berks.
Seymour, Richard; Rector of Kinwarton; Canon of Worcester.
Sleep, Frederick; Vicar of Darfield.
Smith, J.; Rector of Kingston Magna; Rural Dean of Shaftesbury.
Stockdale, Henry; Rector of Clayworth, Notts.
Syson, W.; Vicar of All Saints; Rector of St. Peter's, Toynton.
Taylor, George J.; Vicar of Reddal Hill, Staffordshire.
Tibbitts, Newman; Vicar of Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire.
Tidwell, Samuel Waik; Assistant Chaplain of Portland Convict Prison.
Tydd, Thomas Henry; Curate of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.
Walker, Francis Augustus; Rector of Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire.
Walters, John; to the Parish of Holy Trinity, Levis, Quebec.
Williamson, F. C.; Curate of Lighthorne and Chesterton.

Canon Miller was installed one of the Canons of Rochester Cathedral, after the first Lesson at evensong, last Saturday.

A stained-glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Halifax, to the memory of the founder, Mr. Michael Stocks, of Upper Shibden Hall, at the cost of his son.

On St. Peter's Day a new church, dedicated to that Apostle, was opened by licence at Helperthorpe, in the archdiocese of York. The church is of Early English style.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait entertained the governesses and all the girls belonging to the Clergy Orphan School, St. John's-wood, at Lambeth Palace, last week.

The annual conference of clergy and laity of the diocese of Ely began its sittings on Wednesday in the cathedral. Upwards of a hundred delegates were present. The Bishop of Ely delivered the opening address.

The Upper House of Convocation sat on Friday, the 4th inst., with closed doors, to consider the subject of confession. The Lower House adopted the new rubric providing for a pause after the prayer for the Church Militant.

Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Monday, the annual evening concert in aid of the Holy Trinity Westminster National Schools was given, on Tuesday, at the Pimlico Rooms. The programme was ably carried out.

The annual festival of the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission was held at the Mission Church, at Gravesend, last week, and the services were attended by a large number of clergy and friends of this sailor's mission.

St. Peter's Church, Brackley, has been effectively restored and reopened, the Bishop of Peterborough preaching on the occasion to an immense congregation. Two stained windows have been placed in the church, and the high pews abolished.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided over a successful joint meeting, on Friday, the 4th, of the two great Church Missionary Societies, in his cathedral city. Canon Barry preached in the cathedral, and in the evening deputations from the two societies addressed a crowded joint meeting.

The last of the series of evidential discourses, which were inaugurated by the Christian Evidence Society in May, took place on Monday evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Lord Lyttelton in the chair. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was the lecturer, his discourse being founded on the "Present Aspect of Christian Evidences."

The great transept organ in St. Paul's Cathedral is being removed by Bryceson Brothers and Morten, previous to completion at their factory and re-erection in the Victoria Assembly Rooms, Clifton, Bristol. London will therefore lose one of its largest and finest organs, and this magnificent instrument will again be devoted to orchestral and secular music, as at the Panopticon, for which institution it was built in 1853.

The prizes given by Henry W. Peek, M.P., of Wimbledon House, for essays on "The Maintenance of the Church of

England as an Established Church," have been awarded by the judges—the Marquis of Salisbury, the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Rev. Alfred Ainger, as follow:—First prize, £400, the Rev. Charles Hole, Loxbear Rectory, Tiverton; second prize, £200, the Rev. R. W. Dixon, George-street, Carlisle; third prize, £100, the Rev. Julius Lloyd, Ardgowan-street, Greenock. And, in accordance with the recommendation of the judges, Mr. Peek has given two extra prizes, of £50 each, to Mr. T. H. S. Escott, South-street, Brompton, and the Rev. W. A. Mathews, Dacre Vicarage, Penrith. In accordance with the original arrangement, the essays by Messrs. Hole, Dixon, and Lloyd will be published.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The list of classical honours at the first public examination has been issued as follows:—

Class I.: G. C. Blaxland, scholar, Pembroke; H. A. Dalton, scholar, Corpus Christi; E. H. Donkin, scholar, Lincoln; F. W. Dunston, exhibitor, Wadham; E. M. Field, scholar, Trinity; J. W. Flanagan, commoner, Balliol; G. E. Mackie, Jodrell Scholar, Queen's; J. H. Maude, scholar, Corpus Christi; J. H. Mee, scholar, Queen's; J. B. Moyle, scholar, New; J. H. Onions, junior student, Christ Church; C. Parsons, demy, Magdalen; W. H. Payne-Smith, scholar, Trinity; G. W. Rundall, scholar, New; F. G. Selby, scholar, Wadham; T. Snow, scholar, New; E. A. Sonnenschein, scholar, University; F. L. Wright, scholar, New.

Class II.: C. F. Adam, commoner, Balliol; F. Armitstead, postmaster, Merton; W. T. Arnold, scholar, University; J. H. Audland, demy, Magdalen; W. A. Bailward, commoner, Balliol; H. B. Barnes, Bible clerk, All Souls; W. Bathgate, exhibitor, Balliol; A. R. C. Connell, exhibitor, Trinity; T. Crick, scholar, Brasenose; J. Deane, commoner, St. John's; R. H. M. Elwes, commoner, Corpus Christi; G. D. Faber, commoner, University; H. N. Fowler, scholar, New; G. W. Gent, scholar, University; A. E. P. Gray, commoner, Brasenose; W. Hind, scholar, Balliol; W. H. Kelaart, scholar, Oriel; L. W. Lloyd, Bible clerk, Wadham; W. D. Fleming, exhibitor, University; E. M. Lynch, scholar, Lincoln; T. A. May, Dyke Scholar, St. Mary Hall; G. H. Mellor, scholar, Lincoln; H. W. Paul, scholar, Corpus Christi; F. B. W. Phillips, exhibitor, Balliol; R. E. Prothero, commoner, Balliol; J. H. Seabrooke, scholar, Queen's; H. C. Seddon, commoner, University; B. Sharp, scholar, Brasenose; R. H. Simonds, commoner, Christ Church; F. P. Simpson, exhibitor, Balliol; A. B. Stevens, commoner, Brasenose; C. Teesdale, scholar, St. John's; E. J. Webb, junior student, Christ Church; H. Wilkinson, postmaster, Merton; G. H. Williams, scholar, Lincoln; T. L. L. Williams, scholar, Jesus; A. J. Wilson, scholar, St. John's.

Class III.: J. Barrett, commoner, St. John's; H. C. Leigh-Bennett, commoner, New; C. F. Brown, commoner, Lincoln; H. S. Brown, commoner, St. John's; F. G. B. Campbell, commoner, Exeter; S. M. Chapman, commoner, Keble; C. Chaytor, commoner, Worcester; H. G. C. Stapylton, University; T. T. Churton, commoner, New; H. E. Clayton, scholar, Brasenose; Charles D. Collins, commoner, Trinity; J. G. Collins, scholar, University; H. N. Cunningham, commoner, Brasenose; E. M. R. Edgell, commoner, Trinity; J. C. Gibson, exhibitor, Queen's; T. H. Hall, commoner, University; S. F. Hood, commoner, Magdalen; R. G. Jamon, commoner, New; A. H. Lefroy, commoner, New; W. F. Lovell, commoner, St. John's; H. G. Morgan, postmaster, Merton; W. Morris, commoner, Corpus Christi; H. Nugent, commoner, New; H. W. Peake, commoner, Corpus Christi; G. F. T. Power, scholar, Oriel; R. T. Richardson, commoner, University; J. Robertson, commoner, Queen's; J. W. Thomas, scholar, Worcester; G. H. French, commoner, Balliol; E. B. Wilson, commoner, Brasenose; H. G. Wintle, junior student, Christ Church; C. B. Woolcombe, commoner, Trinity.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Charles Plummer has been elected to the vacant fellowship at Corpus Christi. Mr. Plummer was placed in the first class by the classical moderators in Trinity Term, 1871, and in the same place by the examiners in the final classical school this term.

At a meeting of the Warden and Council of Keble on Monday, June 23, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, M.A., Exeter, was elected a member of the council of the college, in place of Mr. Henry Edward Pellew, M.A., resigned.

It is reported that Mrs. Combe, widow of the late Mr. T. Combe, of the University press, has presented "The Light of the World," by Holman Hunt, to Keble College.

By a resolution of the Council of University College Professor Sheldon Amos's class in jurisprudence has been opened to ladies.

A brilliantly-attended conversation took place on Tuesday evening in the rooms of King's College. The company were received in the lobby by the Rev. Canon Barry, the Principal of the college. Wednesday being commemoration day, the Bishop of Winchester preached in the chapel, taking for his text the words—"But he knoweth the way that I take: when He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold." (Job xxiii. 10). A large number of the old pupils, as well as of the students' friends, were present. After the service the distribution of prizes took place in the theatre of the college.

On Thursday week the annual speeches were delivered at Harrow School, when there was a large attendance of old Harrovians and other visitors. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Butler, took his seat at half-past twelve o'clock, and the speeches began shortly before one. The successful scholars were cordially cheered, and in awarding the prizes the Head Master congratulated them on their success, the result of diligent study and perseverance.

Lord Carnarvon presided, yesterday week, at the speech day of the upper school, at Dulwich College. In his address, after the distribution of the prizes, he extolled the debt of gratitude which society owed to such men as Edward Alleyn, the pious founder of the college, who, according to tradition, had been a personal friend of Shakspeare.

The biennial old Pauline Dinner took place, on the 2nd inst., at Willis's Rooms, with the Hon. Mr. Baron Pollock in the chair. About seventy sat down. The chairman first pledged his "Fellow Paulines" in a loving cup; "To the Pious Memory of Dean Colet, Founder of the School," according to custom; and eventually he proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Paul's School," which was received with great acclamation, and responded to by the High Master, the only non-Pauline present.

In his report to the school management committee of the London School Board Dr. E. A. Abbott speaks of the examination for the Mortimer Memorial Scholarship as one of the most interesting he has ever had the pleasure of conducting. The scholarship was won by W. E. Barker, Portman Chapel National School, Marylebone; and, through the liberality of the present Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, the examiner was enabled to award prizes to ten others of the forty-nine candidates who were examined.

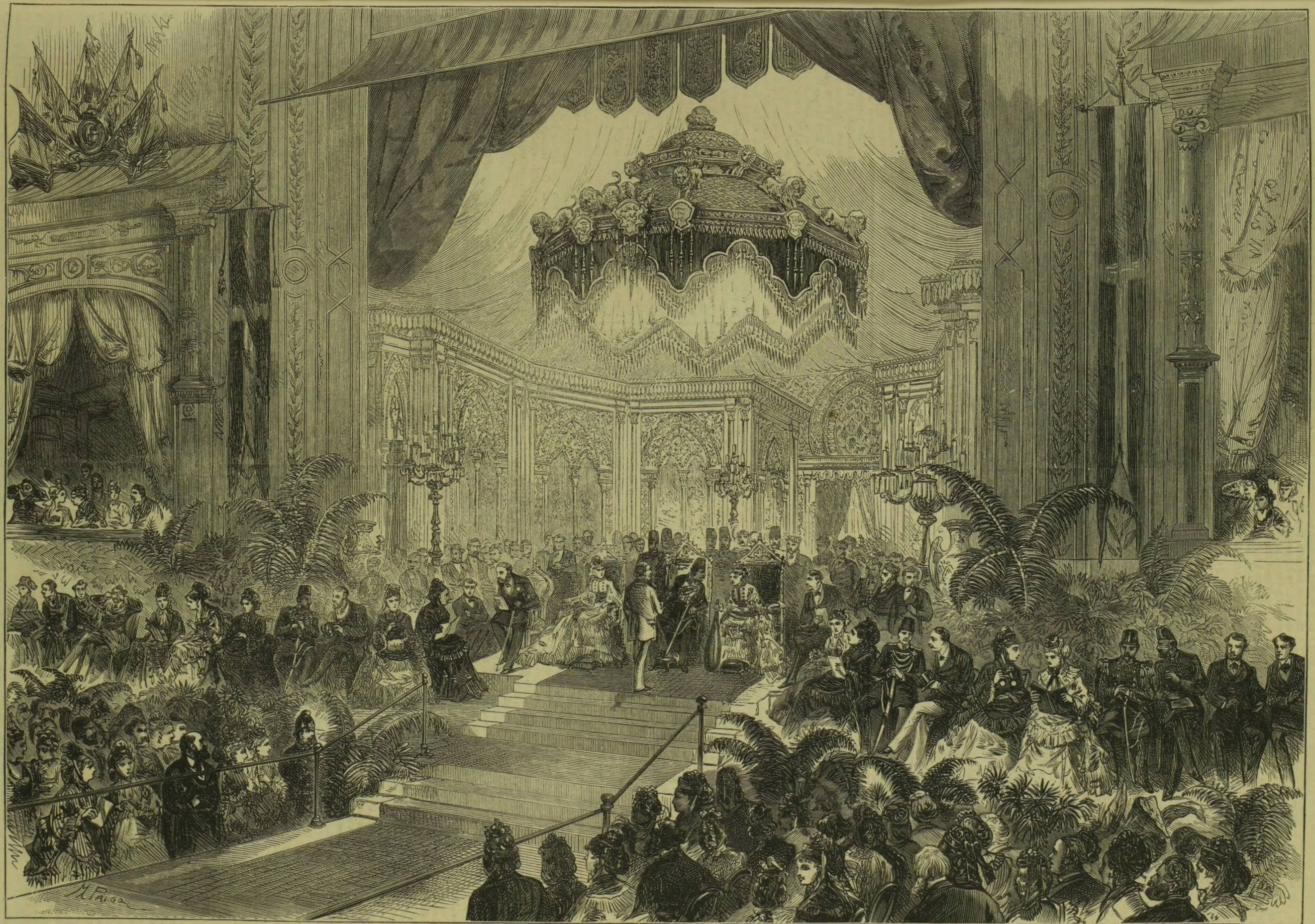
Yesterday evening week the Bishop of Winchester attended St. John's Schools, Kennington, in fulfilment of his office as visitor, and distributed the prizes awarded by the examiners to those boys and girls who have made the greatest progress in the studies pursued at these places of education. The schools are termed middle-class schools, and are attached to the Church of England.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The Rev. J. Russell Washbourn, M.A., late scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been appointed Second Classical Master and Chaplain of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bromsgrove.



VISIT OF THE SHAH: GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK, GIVEN BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



THE SHAH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The usual sacrificial act of eliminating measures from the order-book in the beginning of July has been duly performed in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone; but it was wanting in the element of actuality, and therefore of solemnity. It seemed that, instead of the large measures which really, and in fact, stand in the way of the prorogation, a number of bills which have been long "quietly burned," because they had months ago lost all vitality, were raked up for the purpose of being formally cast away, and therefore no notion of what is absolutely to be done in the way of legislation by Aug. 2 was afforded. Folk Parliamentary would have liked to know what is to become of the Education Amendment Bill and the one Rating Bill of the original trilogy which is left, which are taken to be doomed. Curiously enough, on that occasion, when the Premier was pointing out that every moment of the Parliamentary time left was being cut and curtailed members rose in numerous succession and asked that Government would give them days for airing their hobbies. The absurdity went so far that Mr. Donald Dalrymple had the temerity to demand a special opportunity for bringing on his romantic Habitual Drunkards Bill, his pretext being that its second reading was set aside by the Ministerial crisis in March last. With a certain grim politeness, Mr. Gladstone parried all the attacks made on the precious time of the Session, giving no hope that he could prevent private members' measures lapsing along with his own into the limbo that awaits them.

Everyone knows that the Judicature Bill is the one measure to which the Government could look back with satisfaction when the Session has ceased. A crafty design had evidently been laid by the leaders of the Opposition to set aside this bill, so that in the recess there would be one universal cry that the Session was all barren. The attack was opened by Mr. Disraeli with great skill. Nothing could have been more gentle than his treatment of the Judicature Bill in the abstract. He handled it as Isaac Walton advises a fisher to manipulate the worm he is putting on a hook, "tenderly, as if he loved it;" but every word led up to the suggestion with which he concluded, in a tone and manner of admirable mockery, that it should be withdrawn. As everyone else saw through the device, of course Mr. Gladstone was wide awake; and palpably he was, in a proper and natural rage, which gave a force and a fervour to his observations in retort which were admirable. He darted out sarcasms imbued with a bitter humour, and at times rose to a height of indignant eloquence which was really fine. In fact, a more remarkable rhetorical duel has not been witnessed in the House for some time—Mr. Disraeli fencing with the small-sword with consummate dexterity, and Mr. Gladstone making tremendous play, and with equal science, with his terrible cut-and-thrust weapon. The effect on the House was such that practically the discussion was not continued. The second act of the Opposition was subsequently performed in the Lords, with Lord Cairns as the principal actor. Daringly irregular, he came forward to challenge and to discuss a matter which was actually under the consideration of the other House, and he practically sought to order the Commons not to proceed with a piece of legislation on which they were engaged. This he did with an ingenuity and a subtlety which were consummate, for he eluded the apparent irregularity by asserting that he was interposing to prevent an assault on the privileges of the House of Lords. The cry of "Privilege!" has been time out of mind a war-cry in both Houses; and doubtless Lord Cairns thought that it would be caught up with enthusiasm by the Peers. However that may have been, it was not his fault if their Lordships were not stirred to indignation, for his speech was an aggregation of every rhetorical art which could stimulate angry feeling—it was haughty, bitter, sarcastic, contemptuous, venomous; it seemed as if he was in a state of personal pique, and would spare no man in his wrath. Nevertheless there were times during his speech when his taunts and gibes were rendered more biting by the iciness of his tone and manner; while his outbreaks of indignation were the more forcible by the contrast. Whatever other effect he produced, one is certain—namely, that he took the Lord Chancellor by surprise, for he never expected that the question of "Privilege" would have been so craftily raised; and for once Lord Selborne was feeble and ineffective, his reply being mostly apologetic and deprecatory only.

It is to be noted that the Government has got into an odd way of suffering defeats, or just escaping by "flukes" from defeats. An instance of the latter was to be found during the debate, which is everlasting and nearly diurnal, on the Judicature Bill. Observers of the proceedings on this measure must have come to the conclusion that there prevails a strong feeling of antagonism in all parts of the House to the law officers of the Crown, who have the conduct of this measure, and every opportunity is taken to show that the sneering and haughty manner of the Attorney-General, not in the least concealed by studied attempts at outward courtesy, is resented, and that the boisterous audacity of the Solicitor-General is the subject of half-contemptuous mirth. It comes about, therefore, that many a division has been taken which would in other circumstances have been foregone. On a particular day the Attorney-General had proposed an amendment—no matter what—which all the lawyers, or nearly all of them, combined to protest against; and the greater part of the House—to wit, all the Opposition and many Liberals—flung itself into a contest which soon became a fray in the Parliamentary sense: noise, shouts, cheers, and yells, sharp angry speeches and loud cries of "Divide!" making up a clamour which would have been worthy of Pandemonium, if the components of that assembly could have so far forgotten that the "Princes of Darkness are gentlemen" as to kick up an unseemly row. The Ministerial "whips" flitted about, anxious, with "distraction in their aspect," soon to be succeeded by an appearance of absolute consternation, and it was easy to be perceived that if a division had been taken on the amendment the Government would have been stupendously beaten. A dodge was accordingly resorted to; and, though it was earlier than the usual time for breaking off proceedings, a lawyer—waiter on the Government, who sits always just behind the Prime Minister, and within whispering distance—received a hint to move to report progress, which he did with the eager start of obedience which is characteristic of his species. The malcontents, who saw their design about to be frustrated, were furious, but enough men were found to support the motion for striking work for the time, so the catastrophe to the Government was this time averted. Then on another occasion a Liberal member, leading a band of Liberal members, assisted by seven Conservatives or so, put the Ministry into an actual, if not a very large, minority. So practically inapt, if not absurd, was Mr. Henry Richard's motion on international arbitration, that, beyond the Premier's reply to the speech of the mover, there was no real debate; and the impression was complete and general that there would be no division. But, with a sort of malicious glee, Mr. Richard resolved to take advantage of the opportunity to enter his fancy motion on the journals of the House, and he forced on a division. The discussion had concluded at least an hour earlier than was

expected; the House was thin; none of the leaders of the Opposition had been present during the sitting; most of the Cabinet Ministers and most of the officials of the second rank were absent; and even the second Ministerial "whip" had for once allowed himself the relaxation of a little festivity, and only arrived in time to perform his function of "telling," and therefore too late to perform his other, still more important, duty of "whipping." Forty-six members of the Opposition and forty-two loyal Liberals supported the Government; but the revolt from the Ministry was so great that they were left in a small minority, and another proof was given of the waning of their influence over their party, and the decline of the "strongest Administration that ever existed."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 4th inst., Lord Redesdale moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to bestow certain legal life peerages. Earl Granville, while generally in favour of such a reform, thought the present proposal would not succeed. Lord Salisbury argued warmly in favour of strengthening the House as proposed, and combated the fears of Earl Granville regarding the present motion. Among others, Lord Rosebery approved of the scheme. Lord Cairns, though supporting the motion as far as it went, moved the previous question, on the ground that it dealt with only one portion of the subject. The Lord Chancellor favoured the amendment. Lord Redesdale ultimately withdrew the motion. The Law Agents (Scotland) Bill was read the second time, after a brief discussion, during which the Duke of Richmond indicated several amendments.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, on Monday, the second reading of his bill for the prevention of frauds on charitable funds, by requiring the registration of all charitable societies, the publication of their accounts, and facility of access to the books in the case of all subscribers. The Marquis of Salisbury, while not objecting to the aim of the bill, thought it would prove utterly unworkable in its present form. Its provisions were of a highly penal nature, and would operate very harshly in the case of those who, in country places, got up small charitable societies, such as clothing clubs and other similar institutions. The Lord Chancellor concurring in this opinion, the Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew the bill. The Royal Assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills. The Statute Law Revision Bill, the Slave Trade (East African Coasts) Bill, and the Slave Trade Consolidation Bill were read the second time; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill went through Committee; and the Shrewsbury and Harrow Schools Property Bill and the Agricultural Children Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Earl of Kimberley, on Tuesday, moved the second reading of the Canada Loan Guarantee Bill, which was supported by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Buckingham, and passed without a division. Their Lordships then took into consideration the reasons assigned by the House of Commons for disagreeing with their Lordships' amendment on the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill providing an appeal from the Commons. The Marquis of Ripon moved that the amendment should not be insisted upon, which was opposed by the Duke of Richmond; and on a division being taken 79 voted for the retention of the amendment, against 63 for its abandonment. Lord Cairns then called attention to the changes introduced into the Judicature Bill by the House of Commons, and inquired whether the Government intended during the present Session to lay before Parliament a complete scheme for regulating appeals in Scotland and Ireland analogous to the appellate system for England. His Lordship contended that in altering the Judicature Bill as they had done the Commons have been guilty of a clear, palpable, and most serious infringement of the privileges of the House of Lords, and that it was a question whether the proposed changes would not involve a violation of the Act of Union with Scotland. The Lord Chancellor, after thanking Lord Cairns for his assistance in promoting the Judicature Bill in its earlier stages, reminded the House that the changes complained of had not originated with the Government. Individually he was in favour of bringing all appeals to the same court, but when the bill was in their Lordships' House he did not see such signs of approval as, in the face of the Acts of Union, would have justified the Government in adopting that proposal. Lord Selborne hoped their Lordships would not on account of an inadvertence take the extreme course indicated by Lord Cairns. The Marquis of Salisbury stoutly defended the privileges of the Lords. The Dukes of Argyll and Richmond and Earl Granville having spoken, the subject was dropped.

The Earl of Carnarvon, on Thursday, called attention to some statements which appeared in the public journals respecting the Ashantee war. The Earl of Kimberley regretted that the Government had received no information by this mail upon the subject which would enable them to say whether or not the statements were correct. At the same time, he was of opinion that the statements would turn out substantially true. After a few words from the Earl of Lauderdale, the subject dropped. Several bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting, on Friday, the 4th, the Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee, and progress was made up to the twenty-fourth clause, which was not finally disposed of. In the evening Mr. Plunket urged the claims of the Irish civil servants to increase of salary. The proposal was opposed by the Government; but the motion was carried against them by 130 to 119. For a second time during the day Mr. Whalley was called to order by the Speaker for ventilating his own and the Tichborne claimant's grievances. An effort was made by Mr. Gordon and other members to obstruct the Entailed Estates Bill, and they succeeded to a certain extent, as the House resumed immediately after going into Committee on the bill, which was further postponed till Thursday, as was also the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill.

The House witnessed, on Monday, a "massacre of the innocents." The Trade Marks Registration Bill, the Prevention of Crime Bill, and others relating to bribery, Irish fisheries, and public prosecutors, are to be postponed till next Session. The Judicature Bill was again taken in Committee, and considerable progress made. The Military Manœuvres Bill was read the second time, the Militia (Service) Bill passed through Committee, and the Public Meetings (Ireland) Bill was rejected without a division.

The Judicature Bill was resumed in Committee at a morning sitting on Tuesday, and considerable progress made, the fifty-fourth clause having been reached. At the evening sitting Mr. Richard brought forward the subject of international arbitration. Mr. Gladstone, though entirely approving the aim of the motion, doubted whether it was not more likely to be forwarded by individual acts, like the Geneva Arbitration, than by the more ambitious policy of attempting to draw all foreign Powers into general communication. With regard to Great Britain, he pointed out that there was gradually growing up a practice, which in time would harden into rule, of availing ourselves of

every opportunity of promoting the peaceful settlement of all disputes. Sir W. Lawson spoke in favour of the motion; after which Lord Enfield moved the "Previous Question." On a division, however, the House declined to adopt this mode of evading a decision by 98 to 88; and Mr. Richard's resolution was then put and carried.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied with Sir Dominic Corrigan's bill to prevent the sale of liquor in Ireland on Sundays. The measure was rejected by 140 votes to 83. The Burials Bill was talked out. The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill and the Civil Bills, &c. (Ireland), Bill were read the second time; the Married Woman's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill (No. 2) was passed through Committee; the Lords' Amendments to the Sites for Places of Religious Worship Bill were agreed to; and the Tramways Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill was read the third time and passed.

On Thursday, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chichester Fortescue said his attention had naturally been called to the letter which the hon. member for Derby (Mr. Plimsoll) had written to the secretary of the Merchant Shipping Commission. "I have called upon him," added Mr. Fortescue, "to state to me, as the person appointed to look after the administration of that department, and also to protect the public officers serving under that department, to furnish me with the names of the 'many officers of the Board of Trade' whom he accuses of corruption, and the grounds and nature of his charges, or, if he still perseveres in his refusal to do so, I have asked him to retract those charges. I have not yet received an answer." Mr. Gladstone made a statement as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the Judicature Bill. Since Tuesday last serious doubts had been entertained, in quarters entitled to much authority, as to whether the proposals which the Government intended to make with respect to the Irish and Scotch appeals was consistent with the privileges of the other House of Parliament. It was difficult to say what was meant by the "rights of the Peerage," but he thought it was a reasonable opinion that that expression did not point so much to what concerned the duties of the House of Lords collectively as it did to questions affecting the title of individuals to sit in that House. Having quoted a series of cases in which the privileges of the one House were affected by the legislative proceedings of the other without objections being raised on that score, the right hon. gentleman said he was sure that every member would desire to avoid conflict with the House of Lords, which had voluntarily sacrificed a part of its jurisdiction, and he thought there was a mode by which the desired end could be attained. He proposed to retain in the amendments everything that related to the new court of appeal and to all collateral measures. If that was done they would forbear to ask the House to adopt those portions which related to the House of Lords. If that House desired well to this measure their Lordships would find ready to their hands a Court evidently meant for the three kingdoms, but nothing that would destroy their jurisdiction on Scotch and Irish appeals which they might think proper to surrender. He should propose to recommit the bill on the report, so that no time might be lost, and in the course of the evening the Government would make the necessary alteration in the amendments. He thought this would be an act of courtesy and conciliation to the House of Lords, while it would preserve the title of this House to deal with the subject. Mr. Bouvier thought that the claim of the House of Lords was unfounded, for in the Acts uniting Scotland and Ireland to England—Acts which emanated in the House of Commons—the jurisdiction of the Upper House was much interfered with in the case of the Irish and Scotch peers. Mr. Disraeli said there was no identity between the precedents which the Prime Minister had quoted and the instance to which he wished to apply them, for in none of them could there have been a collision between the Houses of Parliament. Only one of them—viz., the Septennial Act—seemed to have the semblance of a precedent, but that referred not to the House of Commons, but to the Parliament of England. The privileges of the House of Lords did not rest upon Blackstone, whose passage was merely quoted in support of an argument. When the House had had time to digest the queer proposition of the Government, no doubt they would come to a decision which would maintain the privileges of both Houses. The House subsequently went into committee on the bill.

The passengers and officers of the steam-ship Windsor Castle, on her homeward voyage from Capetown, subscribed £10 in aid of the funds of the National Life-Boat Institution.

The season of the Royal London Yacht Club closed last Saturday, when Mr. Telford Field's Dione was successful in a match. The second match of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club took place on Tuesday. The Surge won the first prize (£20), and the Arrow the second prize (£10).

A deputation has waited upon the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, to ask that a school of science and art and a library might be furnished at Bethnal-green Museum. The Lord President urged that, so long as the pictures of Sir Richard Wallace remained in the museum, there was no space for a school, but those pictures were themselves the best possible encouragement of art. A promise was given to attend to the library.

The vessels of the Channel Squadron which are on their way to Trondhjem, Norway, to be present during the coronation of King Oscar, arrived in Leith roads on Tuesday afternoon. The ships are—the Agincourt, which carries Admiral Hornby's flag; Northumberland, Sultan, Hercules, and Valorous. The Provost and magistrates of Leith visited the Agincourt in the afternoon and paid their respects to the Admiral.

In an article headed "Scientific Results of the Month," which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, it was stated that "Messrs. Smith and Locke's method of casting metals under compression differs very little from the method employed, some years since, by Sir Joseph Whitworth, unless it be in some immaterial particulars." It was also stated that "this is one of the inventions which have been carried across the Atlantic, and then re-imported as a novelty." Mr. J. J. Ch. Smith, the patentee of "the Smith and Locke Process for Casting Metals by Continuous Pressure," writes denying this statement, and we willingly insert his correction. He says:—"I beg to inform you that my invention was patented in America in 1867, and complete protection was obtained in 1868. Sir Joseph Whitworth's invention is for compressing cast metal; but I cast metal by compression, and, although the idea in both cases is to gain one end, my process and its results are entirely different from Sir Joseph's. This has been confirmed by the most eminent engineers in this country, and the claims in my patent pronounced valid, in contradistinction to anything contained in the specification of Sir Joseph Whitworth. I am prepared to prove these statements, and to explain to anyone skilled in the subject the details of my process, as exhibited at the company's offices at Ludgate-circus."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The presence of Ecossais completely spoilt the July and Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket last week; and, even with the deeds of Achievement, Lady Elizabeth, and Cantinière fresh in our memory, we are convinced that the son of Blair Athol and Margery Daw is the speediest youngster that has ever appeared on the turf. From the fact of his being always ridden right away from his field, it has been argued that the stable know that he will not struggle if collared at the finish of a race; but we put quite a different construction on these tactics, and think that Mr. Lefevre, being quite uninfluenced by betting considerations, and naturally proud of such a wonder, likes to see him make an example of his opponents. The Cheveley Stakes, in which Prince Charlie gave Blenheim a year, a stone, and a head beating, was quite the most brilliant race of the meeting. There can be no doubt that "the invincible" had to gallop; still, we fancy that he won pretty easily at the finish, and had the distance been a little further, would have squandered his field as usual. Tuesday's racing was far superior to that of any other day, though there were some very close and exciting finishes on the Friday. Houghton ran exceedingly well, and by his defeat of Falkland at level weights drew renewed attention to the great chance that Uhlan must possess for the Goodwood Stakes. Fordham rode Houghton in the most brilliant style, and the great jockey, who won nine events during the week, never exhibited to greater advantage his wonderful patience and power of making his effort exactly at the right moment.

Messrs. Tattersall put up an immense number of horses during the July meeting; but, with the exception of Mr. Gee's yearlings, there was no sale of any great importance. Thirty youngsters belonging to that gentleman averaged 191 gs., which must be considered very satisfactory when it is remembered that he purchased many of his mares in foal by unfashionable sires. Mr. Vyner gave 1000 gs., the highest price of the sale, for a very nice colt by Cambuscan—Little Lady; and the Lord Clifden—Potash colt fell to M. Lefevre's bid of 700 gs. The colt by Lord Clifden—Maid of the Mist was also greatly admired, and Mr. Houldsworth took him very cheap at 550 gs. On the Thursday the stud of the late Mr. John Kirk, whose melancholy death occurred in the Derby week, were disposed of. Glowworm, who has improved wonderfully in appearance since last season, made 1000 gs.; but Peggy Dawdle, owing to all her engagements being void, only reached half that sum. The horses belonging to the late Earl of Zetland were sold on Monday. The fourteen lots realised 6172 gs. Lord Lonsdale bought King Lud for 1650 gs., and Mr. Rice gave 1500 gs. for Khedive.

The M.C.C. and Ground v. Middlesex was played at the commencement of this week, and the club proved too strong for the county, winning easily by 84 runs. There were eight double figures in the first innings of the M.C.C., while Mr. T. D. Walker (40 and 40) and Mr. E. Rutter (16 and, not out, 30) fought hard to avert defeat. The match between the South of England United Eleven and Twenty-two of Leicester and Leicestershire was closed on Wednesday, the latter winning with twelve wickets to fall.

The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Oxley) on Wednesday formally opened a new bridge across the River Aire, to replace an old structure.

About one o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out on the premises of the Civil Service Supply Association, Monkwell-street. The upper floors were burnt out, and other parts of the premises, with their contents, were damaged.

Mr. Joseph Hoare, of Child's Hill House, Hampstead, entertained, on Wednesday, about 400 of the agents of the London City Mission in his grounds at Hampstead. The guests were joined by a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Among the latter was the Earl of Shrewsbury, who after dinner addressed the missionaries on the subject of their work.

The *Times* says:—"At a meeting of leading persons connected with the staple manufactures of the country, held at Stafford House, on Wednesday, by permission of the Duke of Sutherland, resolutions were adopted in favour of the suggestion for presenting, by subscription, a short line of model railway to the Emperor of China, with a view of creating a sense of the vast benefits to be derived by the introduction of such works."

A series of important and interesting siege operations took place at Chatham, on Thursday week, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a large number of spectators; the principal features being the explosion of a mine on the new ravelin, followed by attacks on and escalades of Prince Henry's bastion and the Gillingham face of the fortifications. Everything appears to have passed off very satisfactorily.

The matches last Saturday in connection with the Royal Mersey Yacht Club were of unusual interest. The first prize, a £70 cup, was awarded to the *Arethusa*, 58 tons; and the second, a £30 cup, to the *Vanguard*, 60 tons. The £50 cup was won by *Norman*; the £30 cup, for 15 and 20 ton yachts, by the *Sunshine*; and the £20 cup, for 10-ton yachts, by the *Cloud*. On Monday there were races for prizes amounting to £225, and on Tuesday the ocean race from Liverpool to Barrow took place.

A general court of the governors of the Royal Humane Society was held, on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. J. M. Cave in the chair. It appeared from the report of the society's operations for the last half year, which was presented by Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, that the number of persons rescued by the society since December last had been seventy-six; nine were beyond recovery; and during the same time seven were prevented from attempting suicide; three were referred to this general court for the presentation of the silver medalion. Of the Hyde Park cases during the same time, thirteen were successfully treated, one was beyond recovery, one was found drowned, and four prevented from committing suicide. Since the opening of the Waterloo Bridge Receiving House, in February last, twenty-two cases had occurred, some of which had been taken to the society's establishment, and successfully treated there. The number of bathers in the Serpentine from the commencement of the year had been 92,536, and there had been fourteen accidents while bathing, one of which proved fatal. The committee of the Stanhope Memorial Fund had handed over to the Royal Humane Society the amount collected (£387 19s. 8d.), on condition that a gold medal, to be called the Stanhope Gold Medal, be given every year by the Royal Humane Society to the most deserving case that is brought to its notice during the preceding year. On the motion of the chairman the report was adopted. Silver medalions were then presented to Sub-Lieutenant R. T. Wood, of her Majesty's ship *Endymion*, for trying to save John Buller, able seaman, who accidentally fell overboard at Portland, on Jan. 18 last; to V. H. B. Kennett, for trying to save Charles Knight Foster, who was capsized from a boat in the Thames at Putney on March 20 last; and to Philips Dowson, for saving two Japanese coolies, who were capsized from a barge in the harbour of Yokohama, Japan, on Jan. 12 last.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Two surgical witnesses, Mr. Bernard Holt and Mr. Seymour Hayden, reported, on Friday, the 4th inst., upon the examination of the Claimant made in presence of Sir W. Ferguson, Mr. Canton, and Dr. Sutherland. During a detailed description of all the marks found Mr. Holt made various statements contradictory of the Claimant's own evidence, as well as incompatible with what has been proved respecting Roger Tichborne. The latter had an issue on his arm, and the Claimant professed to have had a seton, but no traces of either could be found on his arms. On the ankles there was no mark of a puncture or a vein opening, though Roger had been bled on both ankles at Canterbury. Witness examined the defendant in court as to the statement that Roger had been bled on the temporal artery, but he could find no marks on either temple. The thumb-nail which has been so prominently put forward as peculiar to Roger and the defendant Mr. Holt declared to be perfectly normal. Since seeing it, he had produced the same appearance on one of his own nails. Mr. Hayden, who indorsed most of Mr. Holt's evidence, stated that it would be possible, in the course of three or four weeks, to produce a thumb like the defendant's. Captain Angell, of the Australian liner *Collingrove*, deposed to having known Arthur Orton intimately as a boy, also to having seen him at Wapping on his return from South America, and again at Hobart Town. In 1863 Mr. Dobinson told him that he had been named an executor in Roger Tichborne's will. He was proud of it, though neither he nor his family had ever known the Tichbornes. He afterwards met the defendant at Mr. Holmes's office along with Colonel Lushington and Charles Orton. He acknowledged not recognising him at first, but as the interview proceeded "he began to see signs of Arthur Orton." The captain's final conclusion, as stated to the Court, was that the defendant had lost his identity, and was Arthur Orton without knowing it. There was certainly, he said, a strong resemblance between him and the late Mr. George Orton. Similar testimony was given by Mr. Pound, formerly a resident at Wapping. William Scowen, porter at Croydon station, on the London and Brighton Railway, gave an amusing account of having carried a parcel for the defendant from his house to a Mrs. Brand, at 110, Keating-road, Bermondsey. The parcel was taken in by Charles Orton, who said he was "Mrs. Brand's husband."

The progress of the trial was interrupted on Monday by an application from Dr. Kenealy to grant the defendant a few days' leave of absence, as he was suffering from erysipelas. This, after some discussion, was agreed to. The defendant having left the court, Mr. Thomas King, photographer on the staff of the Stereoscopic Company, was examined as to the peculiarity of the thumb shown in several of the photographs produced. He attributed it to the fading away of the focus of the lens. Mr. Charles Chabot, the expert in handwriting, stated the result of his examination of three sets of letters submitted to him—the defendant's, Arthur Orton's, and Roger Tichborne's. His general conclusion was that Orton's and the defendant's were in the same handwriting, but that Roger Tichborne's was different from either. He based his opinion chiefly on a series of nine peculiarities found in Roger's letters. The original and photographed letters put in were minutely examined by the Court and the jury.

The evidence of Mr. Chabot was continued on Wednesday. He resigned the witness-box for a short time to the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M.P., who was in Melbourne at the head of the Commissioners of Customs from December, 1853, to February, 1857, and was called to speak to the state of the labour market in Melbourne in the summer of 1854, when the Claimant, as he states, arrived in that port. Mr. Childers was positive that at that time the difficulties respecting sailors, in consequence of the gold diggings, had nearly come to an end; in fact, there were more ships leaving Melbourne than arriving. Mrs. MacAlister, who arrived in this country from Victoria on Tuesday was under examination. She said that before she married Mr. MacAlister she was the wife of Mr. William Foster, by whom Arthur Orton was employed. She was quite certain that the defendant (who was again in court) was Arthur Orton.

On Thursday Mr. Matthew MacAlister, the husband of the lady examined on the previous day, was in the witness-box. He remembered a stockman named Arthur Orton in Mr. Foster's employment. According to the books, Orton left in October, 1858. After that time witness frequently saw him in Sale. Orton was generally known as "the butcher." He had a rough voice and a cockney accent; there was nothing French in it. Witness had a distinct recollection of Orton, and he and the defendant were the same man; of that he had not the slightest doubt. Some documentary evidence having been produced, the case for the prosecution was closed, and the trial was adjourned to Monday, the 21st, to enable Dr. Kenealy to prepare his speech for the defence.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has disposed of an application by Lord Colchester and Sir Robert Dallas, executors of the will of the late Lord Ellenborough, relative to some Exchequer Bills and cash amounting altogether to £700, and representing interest accumulated on money of suitors temporarily deposited with his Lordship in his capacity as holder of the sinecure office of Chief Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, now abolished. It was decided that no valid claim could be made by the executors to the fund.

In the Court of Probate, on Wednesday, the hearing of the case "Farrell v. Gordon" was resumed. The plaintiffs, as executors, propounded the will and ten codicils of Baroness Weld, under which her property, to the amount of about £60,000, was left to Archbishop Manning and other Roman Catholic dignitaries for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. The defendants, who are the sister and mother of the testatrix, opposed on the grounds of undue influence, incapacity, and that the will and codicils were not the will and codicils of the testatrix. The jury, without leaving the box, pronounced for the will.

The Claimant's bankruptcy came before the Court again on Wednesday, on its fourteenth adjournment. It was further adjourned till Nov. 5, pending the result of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Messrs. C. and R. H. Groombridge, of Paternoster-row, booksellers and publishers, have presented a petition for liquidation, estimating their liabilities at £16,000, against assets £10,000, consisting of books, debts, stock, copyrights, &c.

Startling evidence has been adduced at the Irish Assizes of the efficacy of the Peace Preservation Act. In Meath, where the Act is in operation, the Lord Chief Justice has congratulated the county on its almost entire immunity from crime; whereas in Clare the grand jury have made a presentment deploring the atrocious crimes that have occurred in the county and calling for the general adoption of the Act.

The Court of Session at Edinburgh has delivered judgment in the Mar estate case. The action was raised by John F. E. G. Erskine, who claimed to be Earl of Mar on the death of

his uncle, the late Earl of Mar and Kellie. His claim was resisted by the Earl of Kellie, and the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, who decided that the pursuer has no claim on the estate, has been affirmed by the Judges of the First Division.

In a suit brought in the Scottish Court of Session by Lady Pollok against her husband, Sir Hew Pollok, Lord Gifford on Tuesday granted separation, as prayed, and awarded her Ladyship an allowance of £500 per annum.

The July session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, with forty-four prisoners for trial. The Deputy-Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury, recapitulated the history of the charge against the Bidwells, Noyes, and Macdonnell, who are accused of having committed the great forgeries upon the Bank of England. In the course of the day true bills were found, and the trial was deferred until the August session. The hearing of the Highgate money-lending case was again postponed, in consequence of the continued absence of Mrs. Easterby, the prosecutrix. George Pearce Hill, a clerk, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was ordered to undergo twelve months' imprisonment. Alfred Cracknell was convicted of having been on some premises with intent to commit a robbery, and was sent to prison for two years. William Cotton pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour. William Berry was found guilty of having made a false declaration in connection with the commutation of a pension, and was awarded four months' hard labour. At Tuesday's sittings sentence was passed upon the three members of the Goldsmith family whose names have been prominent in connection with charges of fraud and forgery. Montague and Rebecca, who had been convicted of felony, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude; while Michael, whose offence was misdemeanour only, escaped with two years' hard labour. Joseph Lee, a clerk, and Thomas Parry, a butler, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, and each was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A similar punishment was awarded to Edward Lewis, a clerk, who was convicted of having obtained food and lodging under false pretences. In the course of the day Mr. Commissioner Kerr complained of the difficulty experienced in hearing the witnesses, owing to the conversation amongst the members of the Bar relative to the Tichborne trial. With the view of obtaining quietness, the learned Judge and the jury removed into another court. The Bidwells, together with George Macdonnell and Edwin Noyes Hill, have pleaded not guilty to the charges against them; and the Deputy Recorder has granted to each prisoner the restoration of a sum of £100 for the purposes of defence.—Reuben Alexander Bersen, or Berser Reuben Allender, said to be an Austrian converted Jew, seeking to become a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, was, on Wednesday, convicted of bigamy, the evidence disclosing a career of the most abandoned profligacy, and the sentence passed on the prisoner by Commissioner Kerr has been five years' penal servitude. Apostolos Demetrius Sfezzo, a Greek, was indicted under the Fraudulent Debtors' Act for feloniously attempting to leave England, taking with him a sum of money and other property which he ought to have handed over to his trustee in bankruptcy. As, however, there was no doubt that he had acted in ignorance of the law, he was merely ordered to enter into his own recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon to do so. Morris and Sarah Welsh, charged with having committed a highway robbery, were acquitted. Alfred Church, a labourer, who was indicted for the manslaughter of John Humphries, was acquitted. A similar verdict was returned in the case of John Hancock, who had been committed for the manslaughter of James Grey.

Mr. John Pullen, a cattle-dealer, of Chichester, has been summoned, at Guildhall, for sending unwholesome meat to the Metropolitan Meat Market for sale as human food. The defendant is a wealthy cattle-dealer, carrying on business at Chichester. He had a cow which had been suffering for some time from hip disease. On June 12 it was found necessary to have her slaughtered. A portion of the carcass was then dressed and sent up to the London market for sale. The inspector's attention was called to it, and it was condemned. It was urged for the defence that the defendant believed the meat to be good when he sent it up to London, and that he and his family dined off parts of it. Sir Thomas Dakin said there was no doubt, from the evidence of the inspectors, that the meat was unfit for human food. The imposition of fines being of no use, he sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment in the common gaol.

At Marlborough-street Mr. Abraham Beliaeff, who, under the influence of too much champagne, had struck a policeman a violent blow on the face with a stick, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

An Italian organ-player has been summoned at the Marylebone Police Court for having played upon his instrument to the annoyance of a lady residing near Manchester-square. The defendant had commenced to play at half-past ten at night, and refused to go away when requested to do so. The magistrate imposed a penalty of 10s., or seven days' imprisonment.

An elderly man, charged as Mr. Montague—which title, however, he disclaimed—was accused, at Wandsworth, with imposing upon Miss Clara Steggles by pretending to tell her fortune. He professed, as usual, to derive information from the stars regarding all the chief events of life, and that which he communicated to Miss Steggles had especial reference to matrimony. It assured her that she would be married in her twenty-first, twenty-fourth, or twenty-sixth year, and hinted the later the better. The astrologer was ordered to undergo three months' hard labour.

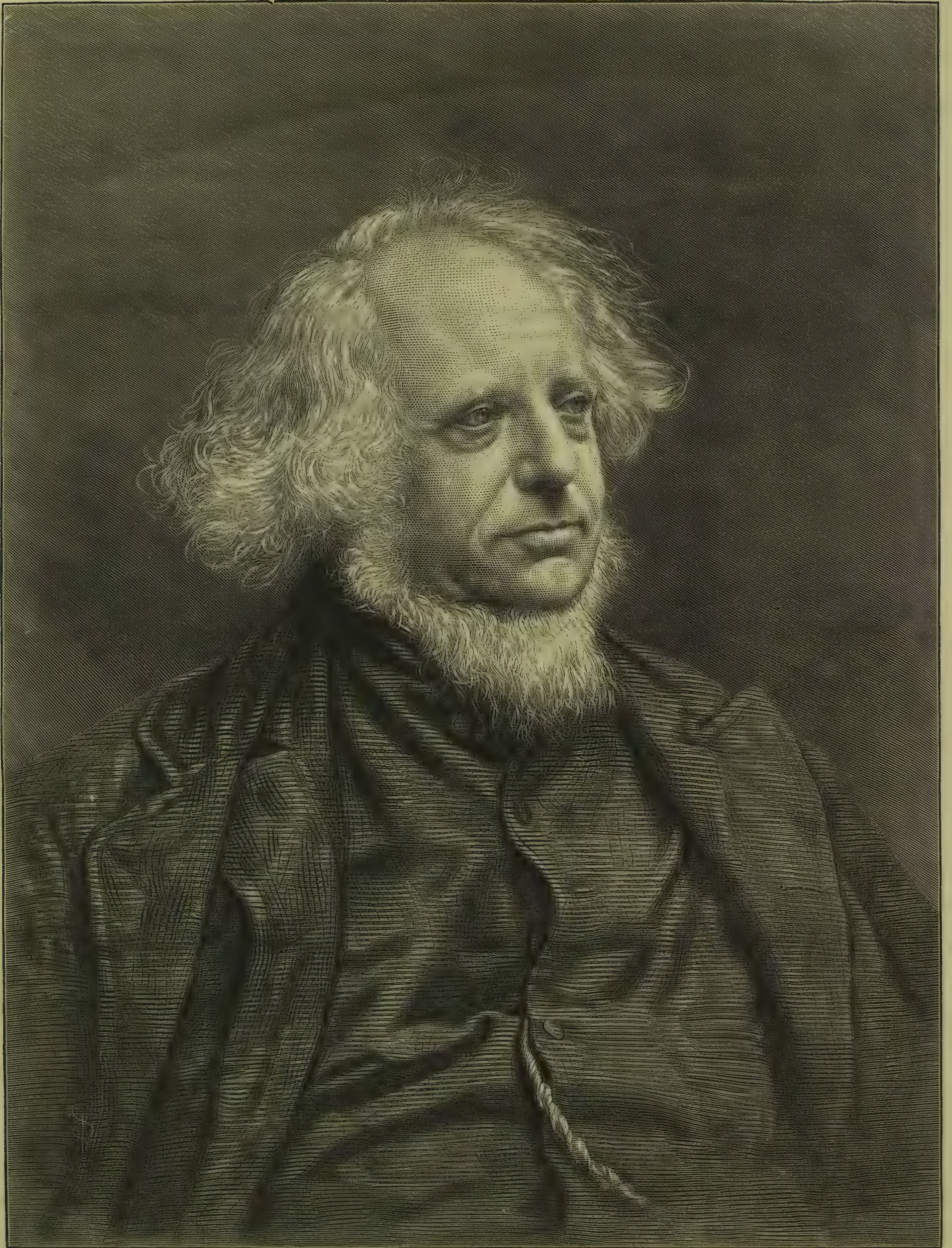
There has been a conviction at the Clerkenwell Police Court for having left a tramway car whilst in motion, and the defendant, a surgeon, was fined 20s. and the costs. At Hammer-smith a penalty similar in amount has been imposed upon a gentleman who had attempted to enter a train in motion upon the London and South-Western Railway.

Mr. Tressler drowned himself in the river Lea about three weeks ago, and his widow has been charged at Worship-street with attempting to commit suicide at the same place. She was remanded for a week to the House of Detention.

Henry Tommey, who claims the double distinction of being a Waterloo veteran and almost a nonagenarian, has been fined 20s. for a street obstruction. He and an accomplice, named Taylor, paraded Cheapside with a placard headed "Gross Injustice by the House of Lords," Tommey having been aggrieved by a judgment of Lord St. Leonards involving a large sum of money.

At the Quarter Sessions at Windsor, on Monday, there were no prisoners for trial; and, according to the usual custom, the Recorder was presented with a pair of white kid gloves by the Mayor. This is the second occasion this year that there has been a maiden session.

A Spanish interpreter was fined £100 and costs by the magistrates of North Shields, on Monday, for having attempted to bribe a customs tide surveyor at that port to overlook the smuggling of a quantity of tobacco and spirits.



MR. HENRY COLE, C.B.,

LATE SECRETARY OF THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



ZANZIBAR SLAVE BOY.



ZANZIBAR SLAVE GIRL.



BANYAN MERCHANT, LAMOO.



ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF, MAJUNGA.



ARAB GOVERNOR, LAMOO.



GOVERNOR OF MAJUNGA, MADAGASCAR.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.



SINKING OF A COLLIER OFF LOWESTOFT—THE YACHT VIOLET AT HAND.

MR. HENRY COLE, C.B.

Six months ago, in a speech at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Nottingham School of Art, Mr. Cole announced his intention of retiring from the public service, of which he would in April have completed fifty years. He said that, more than twenty years ago, Lord Granville, then Vice-President of the Board of Trade, asked him to undertake the superintendence of the Schools of Design. During that period he had served under statesmen of all politics—Mr. Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton; Mr. Henley, who was the first to insist that the artisans of this country should have means of learning geometrical drawing; Mr. Cardwell, who enlarged the Department of Art into Science and Art; Lord Stanley of Alderley, who transferred the Museum from Marlborough House to the South Kensington Museum, then founded by the Prince Consort; the late Marquis of Salisbury, who instituted the present successful system of science instruction; Lord Granville, who first began the permanent buildings for the South Kensington Museum, and started the idea of the Bethnal-green Museum, which his successor, the Duke of Buckingham, carried into practical effect, and also caused the new science schools to be built; and the Duke of Marlborough, who induced Mr. Disraeli's Government to make the most liberal and profitable investments of public money purchasing works of art.

Mr. Cole went on to say it was a comfort to him in his retirement that he left the work he had so dearly loved under the Parliamentary protection of the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Forster, who were most hearty promoters of science and art among the people. Since 1852 he had witnessed the conversion of twenty limp Schools of Design into 128 flourishing Schools of Art; 500 night classes for drawing had been established for artisans; 180,000 boys and girls were now learning elementary drawing; 1250 schools and classes for science instruction had spontaneously sprung up; the South Kensington Museum had been securely founded as a national centre for consulting the best works of science and art, and as a means of circulating art-objects throughout the kingdom. While that Museum itself had been visited by more than 12,000,000 visitors, it had circulated objects of art among 195 localities holding exhibitions, to which more than 4,000,000 local visitors had contributed above £93,000. He hoped still to be able to prosecute his work as a volunteer; to assist in the establishment of local Museums, which might draw their supplies from South Kensington, and to do his part in establishing firmly Annual International Exhibitions of Industry as a permanent institution, relying not upon State aid, but on the voluntary support of an educated public, and realising a yearly competitive examination of the practical fruits of the working of the National Schools of Science and Art.

We have left Mr. Cole's summary history of the main work of the Science and Art Department of her Majesty's Committee of the Privy Council on Education to speak for itself, as the best part of his official life is bound up with the proceedings and results above described. His personal biography is soon related for the present occasion. He was born at Bath, July 15, 1808, so that his sixty-fifth year is just completed. Having been educated at Christ's Hospital, he became a clerk of the Record Commission in April, 1823, and was promoted to be Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. While employed in that office, he edited a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer," and "Henry VIII.'s Scheme of Bishops;" he also wrote several pamphlets on the reform of the arrangements for preserving historical records, by which he helped to procure the establishment of the General Record Office, and the subsequent production of many volumes, under the direction of Lord Romilly as Master of the Rolls, containing most valuable materials of our national history. Mr. Cole also gained, in 1840, one of the four prizes offered by the Treasury for suggestions to carry into effect the penny postage scheme of Sir Rowland Hill, a measure which he had previously furthered by his labours as Secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage. At one time, with Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, he was engaged in an attempt to start a newspaper, called the *Guide*. He contributed many essays to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*; composed guide-books, under the name of Felix Summerly, to the picture collections in the National Gallery and Hampton Court Palace; wrote an art-treatise on "Light, Shade, and Colour;" edited the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*; and prepared illustrated editions of books for children, as well as an edition, from casts of blocks in the British Museum, of a series of engravings by Albert Dürer. When the late Prince Consort was intent upon his plans for the Great Exhibition of Arts and Industry in 1851, Mr. Cole, who had assisted to organise the yearly exhibitions of the Society of Arts, was appointed one of the Executive Committee for the Universal Exhibition, this being, in fact, a development of his own suggestion, that the society's annual displays of art-manufactures should culminate in a national one, to be held every fifth year. At the close of the Exhibition of 1851 Mr. Cole was rewarded, not undeservedly, with the rank of Companion of the Bath in the Civil Division, while a baronetcy was conferred upon his colleague, Sir Wentworth Dilke. He continued his active exertions in the Society of Arts to promote a reform of the patent-laws and other objects beneficial to industry, when, in 1852, he was called to the official service of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education,

upon the reconstitution of its Science and Art Department. He has since held the offices of First Secretary of that department, Inspector-General of its Schools, and Superintendent of its Museum at South Kensington; in which last-mentioned capacity, let us gratefully confess, he has provided a vast amount of various intellectual entertainment for all residents in London and their country visitors.

The Great Exhibition of 1862 in London, the Paris Great Exhibitions of 1855 and 1867, where he acted as British Commissioner, and the establishment, more recently, of the Annual South Kensington Exhibitions, have repeatedly brought Mr. Cole forward as an official agent of this country in such arrangements of an international character. He is one of the French Legion of Honour and a Commander of the Austrian Order of the Iron Crown. At home, having taken part in many domestic efforts of the Society of Arts to promote scientific, artistic, and technical education, he has received its Albert medal, and has been one of its Vice-Presidents, as likewise of the Royal Horticultural Society. Some ten years ago he was chairman of a committee for the advancement of popular instruction in music. He has been concerned, also, in the building of the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Cole's retirement from public service is now completed, and the Treasury have awarded him the full pension usually granted to officers who have completed fifty years of public service. Although Mr. Cole quits the South Kensington Museum, he will continue to assist in promoting the diffusion of science and art applied to productive industry, as the acting Commissioner for the estate purchased out of the surplus funds of the Exhibition of 1851. This estate at present comprehends the Horticultural Gardens, the buildings of the Annual International Exhibitions, and the Royal Albert Hall. Measures are in progress for forthwith commencing the National Training School for Music.

FINE ARTS.

The large and lofty new courts of the South Kensington Museum, designed principally to contain architectural examples—originals and casts—are nearly completed, and will shortly be opened to the public. A description, by Mr. J. H. Pollen, of the examples will also shortly be published by the department.

A fine statue, by Mr. W. Story, of "Jerusalem in her Desolation," has been forwarded from Rome, and is on view for a limited time at Messrs. Holloway's galleries in Bedford-street, Strand. The statue is to be placed in the new building of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Eighteen new subjects have been added to the very interesting collection of pictures at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Vareschagin, illustrative of Central Asia. One large picture represents the gate of a mosque in Samarcand. Other smaller works are landscape sketches, some of the scenery being remarkable for grandeur. There are also several single-figure studies.

A new picture has been added to the exhibition of works by Gustave Doré, in the gallery, 35, New Bond-street. The subject is "The Night of the Crucifixion" ("Les Ténébres.")

Mr. Steell, of Edinburgh, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Burns by admirers of the Scottish poet in New York. The figure is to be of bronze and of colossal size; the price, 2000 guineas.

Madame Jerichan, the distinguished Danish artist, wife of the well-known sculptor, has issued invitations to view several of her most important pictures at the gallery of Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre, King-street, St. James's. The collection well deserves a visit. The works are remarkable for variety, force of effect, character, and sentiment; but, as the invitations are of a private nature, we are not at liberty to indulge in detailed criticism.

The annual Belgian exhibition, corresponding to that of the Paris salon and that of our Royal Academy, takes place in consecutive years at Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent. This year it is the turn for Antwerp, and the twentieth triennial exhibition will open on Aug. 10 and close on Oct. 5. The display will comprise works by living artists, Belgian and foreign.

An exhibition of works of art will open at Spa on the 20th inst. and close Sept. 30.

The general committee of the Mill memorial has confirmed the recommendation of the executive committee that a bronze statue of Mr. Mill should be erected in some public situation in Westminster, and that the fund be further devoted to the foundation of scholarships, open to the competition of both sexes, in mental science and political economy. Good progress has been made with the project, donations of £50 each having been subscribed to the fund by the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., and the Political Economy Club. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P., is acting as treasurer.

During the month of June the Fishmongers' Company, through their officers, seized at Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, 78 tons 16 cwt. of diseased fish, unfit for human food. This immense quantity consisted of 88,969 plaice, 21,800 dabs, 13,244 thornbacks, 387 brill, 246 cod, 570 crabs, 21 dorset, 2960 garnets, 8254 haddock, 3 hake, 30 halibut, 9575 herrings, 1 jack, 4 ling, 454 lobsters, 3699 mackerel, 400 roach, 23 salmon, 6 skate, 4812 soles, 134 trout, 470 turbot, and 4950 whiting; also 159 bushels of periwinkles, 60 of whelks, 1524 gallons of shrimps, 1241 lb. of eels.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A public meeting was held, on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall, to protest against the continuance of this inhuman practice, and to welcome the return home of Sir Bartle Frere, the late Special Envoy of our Queen's Government to the Sultans of Zanzibar and Muscat, who was sent to negotiate for the prevention of the slave trade, when Dr. Livingstone's letters, brought to us by Mr. Stanley, had exposed its wholesale cruelties. We have been favoured with a number of sketches made along the shores of the Zanzibar and Mozambique Channels, the northern part of Madagascar, and the Comoro and Johanna islands, where the traffic in negroes kidnapped by Arabs on the mainland of Africa has frightfully increased of late years, the slaves being mostly sold for conveyance to Turkish or Arabian ports in the Red Sea or in the Persian Gulf.

To the reader who would acquaint himself with the details of this painfully interesting subject, we recommend a new book entitled "Dhow-Chasing in Zanzibar Waters," by Captain G. L. Sullivan, R.N., late commander of H.M.S. Daphne; the publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Co. It is the direct and plain-spoken testimony of a British sailor, not the appeal of a sentimentalist, but the record of practical experience, in rebuke of crimes as foul and bad as ever were perpetrated on the West African coast, now committed with impunity under the shelter of treaties to which British Governments have weakly assented. In the course of twenty years' naval service, from the cruise of the *Castor* in 1849 to that of the *Daphne*, which he left in 1869, having also commanded the *Pantolon* in 1866, the author had ample opportunities of seeing what goes on in this way; and he gives a vivid description of what he saw. Several of the Engravings with which his volume is illustrated, representing the "dhows" and other vessels of local navigation used by the Arab slave traders, were sent by Captain Sullivan to this Journal, in which they appeared some months ago.

The sketches we now engrave, which are portraits of the Arab Governor of Lamoo, on the mainland territory of the Zanzibar Sultan; an Indian Banyan merchant at Lamoo, from Bombay; a negro boy and girl in slavery at Zanzibar; and the Hova Governor of Majunga, on the north-west coast of Madagascar, with an official person of his staff, were drawn by Mr. Bartle Frere, son of the Special Envoy, when he lately visited each of those places. The town of Majunga, situated on the shore of Embatooka Bay, was the only point in Madagascar where Sir Bartle Frere called, in the steam-yacht *Enchantress*, about six months ago. His mission was fairly received; indeed, there is more real difficulty, we suspect, with the Portuguese of Mozambique than with the natives of Madagascar in overcoming those corrupt and selfish interests which support the iniquitous slave trade down that part of the East African archipelago.

As for the Arab ruler of Zanzibar, he was rather obstinate at first; but he has since yielded to the energetic remonstrances of the British Government. A new treaty was signed, on the 5th ult., by our Consul, Dr. Kirk, acting on behalf of her Majesty, and by a relative of the Sultan, as Plenipotentiary of his Highness. The treaty provides for the immediate cessation of the transport of slaves throughout his Majesty's dominions, for the abolition of all slave markets, and for the protection of all liberated slaves. The treaty was ratified the same day by the Sultan himself, who engages, *motu proprio*, to abide faithfully by its provisions and to do all in his power to see that they are effectually carried out within his territories. The Arabic version of the treaty adopted by Dr. Kirk and his Highness was mainly that prepared by the Rev. Mr. Badger while at Zanzibar. Not a single additional gun-boat was on the station when the Sultan affixed his seal and signature to this important document, which abolishes for ever the transport of slaves from the mainland of Africa, and gives her Majesty's cruisers full power to seize and confiscate any vessel found engaged in the illegal traffic. The German Consul and the new Consul for the United States are said to have backed Dr. Kirk with all their influence; and it is gratifying to learn that her Majesty's representative was congratulated on the occasion not only by the resident Indian community, but by many of the principal Arabs. The Sultan, too, instead of exhibiting ill-will against us for our insistence in this matter of the slave trade, has notified his intention of visiting England next year. The success thus far achieved reflects credit on all who were engaged in the negotiations, but much still remains to be done.

ADVENTURE AT SEA.

Mr. J. R. Kirby, of Dover, Rear Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, and owner of the yacht *Violet*, met with an extraordinary adventure on Tuesday week, about nine o'clock in the morning, while running past Aldborough, in a trip from Lowestoft to Harwich. He made a sketch, which was given to us, and from which we have made an Engraving. The story is thus told in his letter:—"We were going along with a fresh north-west breeze and moderate sea. When we were off the Offordness lighthouses the sea was increasing, and we were observing a large brigantine near us, with all her canvas set. Then suddenly, and without the least warning or sign to us, the vessel made one plunge, and went down head first. I could hardly believe my eyes at such a

sudden disappearance, but I of course immediately bore down to the spot, and found that the crew, six in number, had just had time to jump into their boat and save themselves, with a cat and a dog. I took them on board my yacht, gave them a breakfast, and, with their boat in tow, stood in for Harwich, where I landed them about noon, retaining the cat and dog as souvenirs of such an extraordinary adventure, and these animals have already made themselves quite at home in their new ship. The captain told me that his vessel was the *William*, of Exeter, 200 tons burden. She was laden with coal, and had left Shields on the Saturday, but had fallen in with heavy weather, and sprung a leak. The men were nearly exhausted with pumping, when the vessel went down under them." We do not know whether or not this should be a case for Mr. Plimsoll.

With reference to the Obituary notice of Lord Marjoribanks, which appeared in our paper of the 28th ult., we find that the formalities connected with the letters patent for this peerage were completed on June 12 last, on which day the patent bears date. His Lordship died on June 19.

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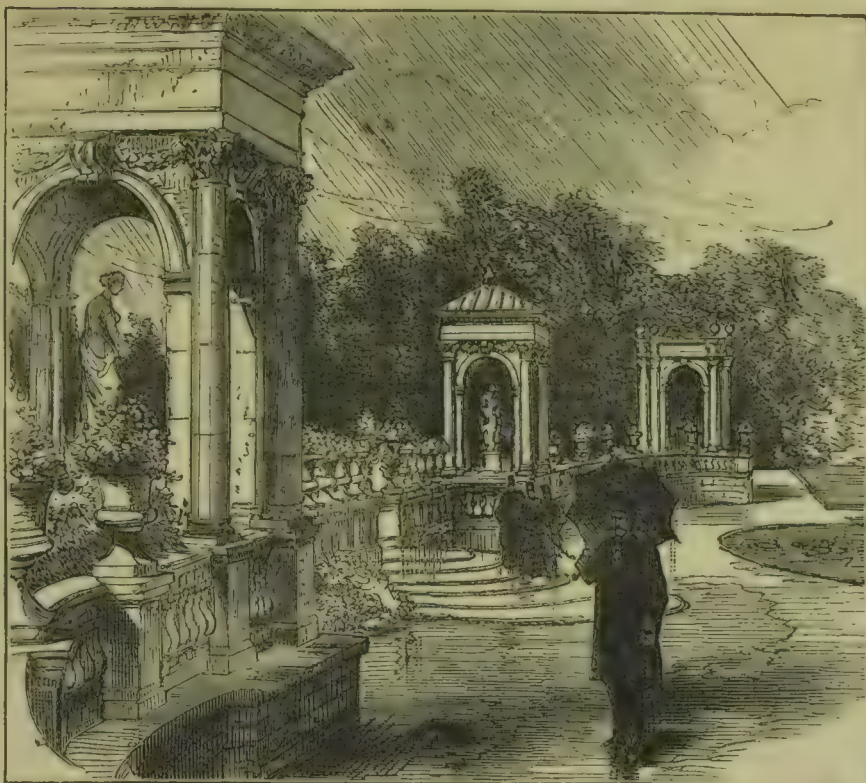
66 LE ROI EST MORT—VIVE LE ROI! 67

FROM THE PICTURE BY MARCUS STONE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

V I S I T O F T H E S H A H O F P E R S I A .

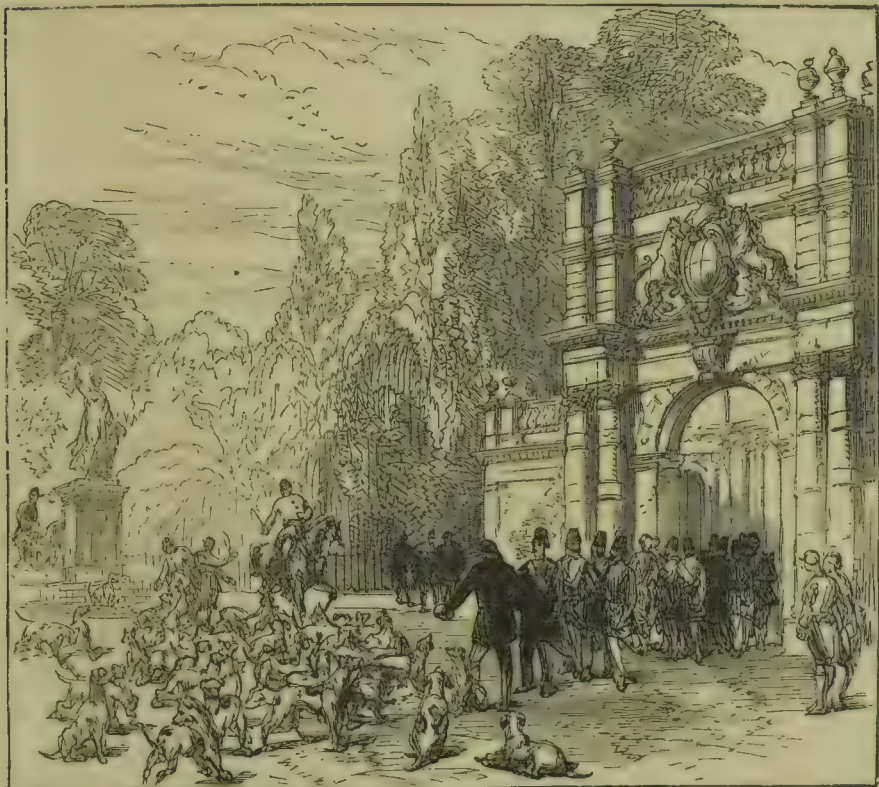
The departure of his Majesty Nasr-ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, on Saturday last, after a sojourn of seventeen days in this country, brought to a close that brilliant series of public and private entertainments, which has afforded many subjects for the illustrations in two recent Numbers of this Journal. The series is here completed by adding several others, which represent some incidents of his Majesty's two days' stay at Trentham, in Staffordshire, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland; the garden party at Chiswick, given immediately upon his return to London, on Saturday, the 28th ult., by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, when her Majesty the Queen was one of the Royal guests; the special Crystal Palace fête in honour of the Shah, on Monday, the 30th, with his second and more private visit to the Crystal Palace, on the next Thursday; his inspection of Madame Tassaud's Exhibition of Waxwork Figures, on the Wednesday; his embarkation, last Saturday, on board the French Government steam-yacht *Rapide*, for conveyance across the Channel, with an escort of French ships of war; concluding with a sketch of the attitude of our Royal Asiatic visitor, as he stood on the deck of the steamer, apart from his courtiers and servants, to take a last lingering look at the shores of England, where he has been so handsomely treated. These incidents will be related with less minuteness than those of a more official and ceremonial character which were heretofore described.

Trentham Hall, which is situated near

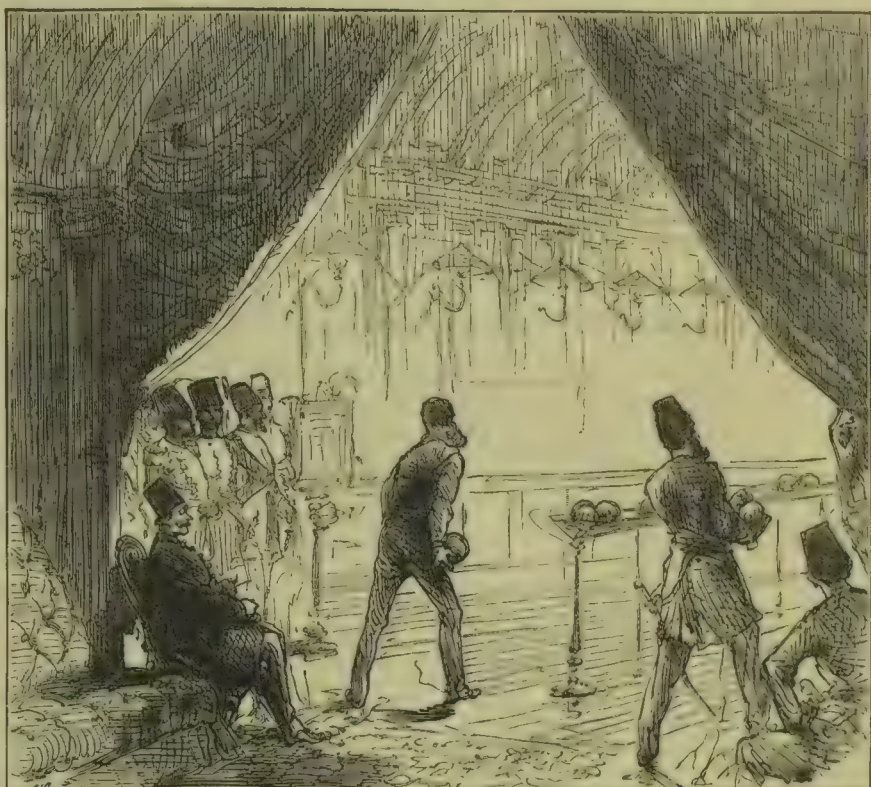


ON THE TERRACE AT TRENTHAM.

Barlaston, on the road from Stone to Stoke-upon-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyne, is one of the most superb mansions in rural England. It stands on the site of an old priory of Augustinian monks which was suppressed at the Reformation, when the place was bestowed on the Leveson family, one of whom, Sir Richard Leveson, K.C.B., about two hundred years ago, bequeathed his estates to a nephew, Sir William Gower, Baronet, founder of the Gower peerage, improved with an Earldom in 1746, the Marquisate of Stafford in 1786, and the Dukedom of Sutherland in 1833. The park has great advantages of wood and water, but is low and said to be rather damp; the gardens, which extend over sixty-five acres, are extremely beautiful. They comprise the terrace garden, the Italian garden, the parterre, the trellis walk, the nursery garden, and the so-called Rainbow Walk. The house is a fine Italian building, with a belvedere tower and campanile 100 ft. high; adjoining the hall is the old church, restored in this age, which serves as a private chapel. It was on the Thursday evening, the 26th ult., after his visit that day to Liverpool, that the Shah went to Trentham, where he arrived at eight o'clock. The Duke of Sutherland met his Royal guest on the platform of the Trentham railway station, and conducted him to the hall, where he was received by the Duchess, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Albert and Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower. Among the other visitors staying there, was the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Italian garden



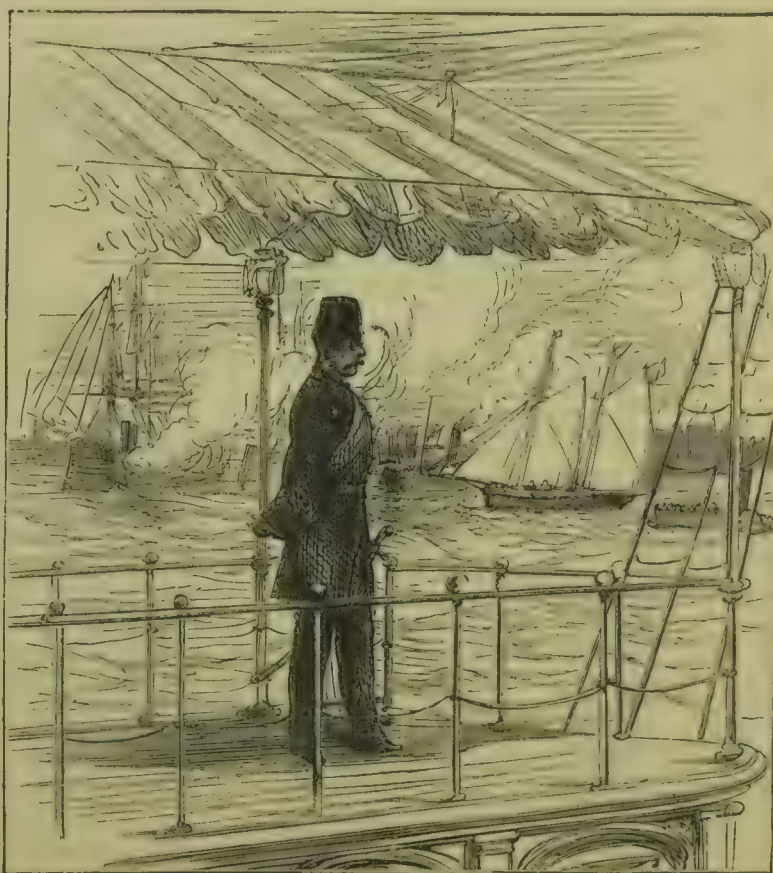
AT TRENTHAM: INSPECTING A PACK OF ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.



IN THE BOWLING-ALLEY AT TRENTHAM.



AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: FEEDING THE CUTTLE-FISH IN THE AQUARIUM.



THE SHAH'S LAST LOOK AT ENGLAND.

was illuminated that evening with coloured lamps, which had a very pretty effect, the lines of the long balustrades and rows of urns with the forms of the arbours being distinctly shown in a variety of colours. A band played in the garden, while the Shah lounged on the terrace, or smoked his quiet pipe in the conservatory, reposing after the fatigues of his journey and the bustle of Liverpool. Next day he went to Crewe, as stated in our last, to see the London and North-Western Railway factory of locomotive engines; thence on to Manchester, for a sight of the cotton factories. He returned that Friday evening to Trentham, where he slept a second night. While there he rambled about the park, saw the deer, went in a boat on the lake, and joined the players in the bowling-alley, with a cigarette between his lips. Before leaving Trentham, which he did at eleven on the Saturday morning, his Majesty looked at the North Staffordshire pack of foxhounds, brought into the courtyard for his inspection. Altogether, he enjoyed his stay at Trentham very much, or it would have been hard to please him anywhere in this country.

Having got back to London at half-past three in the afternoon, his Majesty, about five o'clock, drove to Chiswick, where the Prince and Princess of Wales entertained him, and the Queen their mother, with other Royal and noble guests, and a numerous company besides, in the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire's villa. The Persians of his Majesty's suite were in attendance, as well as the Earl of Morley, Rear-Admiral Lord F. Kerr, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, and the members of the British mission who brought his Majesty from Belgium to England. Her Majesty the Queen, the Czarowitch of Russia and the Czarovna, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. D. Godfrey, played during the afternoon.

The entertainment provided by the Crystal Palace Company for the state visit of the Shah, the Czarowitch, and the English Princes and Princesses, on Monday week, was rather spoiled by the rainy weather, but all these illustrious persons were there shortly before seven o'clock. They were met at the Alexandra Gate, at the north end of the palace, by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., chairman of the directors, and by Mr. George Grove, the secretary, who led them along a path, carpeted with scarlet, down the nave, to the gorgeous pavilion erected on the stage of the theatre in the central transept opposite the great organ. This pavilion was formed of golden arches in the Alhambra style, with a canopy of glittering Persian lions and suns in gold; the pillars and galleries were adorned with flags and floral wreaths, and a fountain played in the centre of the floor. The palace was crowded with gaily-dressed spectators. The Shah took his seat in a chair of honour upon the dais, with the Princess of Wales at his left hand, and her sister, the Czarovna, on his right; the Prince of Wales, in plain dress, sat next her Imperial Highness, while the Russian Crown Prince sat on the other side of the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian, and Prince Waldemar of Denmark, Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the Shah's half-brother and one or two other Persian Princes, sat in the lower seats of the front semicircle. The concert was over before they arrived, but the Shah was probably more amused by a gymnastic exhibition of the German Turnverein, climbing ropes, turning on the horizontal bar, and wielding the big wooden club, which he and the Princes and Princesses handled for a moment to try its weight. The feats of the Japanese jugglers, and of a Mexican athlete, Senor Romah, on the high trapeze, were next performed for his diversion. The Royal party, at eight o'clock, went into the balcony above the terrace, and saw the great fountains playing, but the effect of these was not so pleasant as it should have been, for their copious spray of rising waters encountered a down-pouring deluge of rain. The Shah and the Princes and Princesses dined in the Queen's corridor. At ten o'clock they saw what the wet weather permitted to be shown of a grand display of fireworks, ending with a final girandole of 1600 large rockets, let off by the Shah's own hand through the electric wire. They returned to London in their carriages, getting home between eleven and twelve.

The occupations of his Persian Majesty on Tuesday week were an unceremonious visit to the Bank of England, the Tower of London, and St. Paul's Cathedral; an afternoon fashionable party at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone; a look in at the House of Lords and the House of Commons, while they were sitting; and a walk through Westminster Abbey, with Dean Stanley. On Wednesday week the Shah again went to Windsor, for the third time, and paid a farewell visit to the Queen at the castle. He also called on Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore. Having returned to town about seven o'clock, he went to see Madame Tussaud's Gallery of Waxwork Figures in Baker-street, where M. Victor Tussaud showed him every part of the exhibition. He was most struck with the effigy of the late Emperor Napoleon III.'s dead body as it appeared when lying in state at Chislehurst; but he also took much notice of the relics of Napoleon I. and the figures of Queen Victoria with her family around her.

The Shah was so much pleased with the Crystal Palace that he chose to go there on Thursday week, instead of taking his departure from England, as he had intended, on that day. It was an ordinary shilling admission day, with no particular novelty or specialty in the list of entertainments. The Persian Monarch went on this occasion without his diamonds among the common crowd of English people. He wore a simple tunic, which covered even his sword-belt; not a jewel was to be seen about him; and his companions, except one or two Persian officers in uniform, were as plainly dressed. The chairman and secretary of the Crystal Palace Company, with other directors, and Mr. Billings, the manager, received him as he arrived. He told them, in passable French, that he came again because he had enjoyed himself there so much on the Tuesday evening—"C'était la plus heureuse soirée que j'ai goûtée en Europe," said the Shah. Strolling among the stalls, he examined toys and photographs; tried a pair of opera-glasses, which he turned on the people in the gallery, and heartily joined in their laughter, bowing to them as they bowed to him, when they found themselves exposed to his distant gaze. He saw the art-students modelling from statues in the Greek Court; admired the Alhambra Court, and made the acquaintance of Mr. Owen Jones; and was delighted with Mr. James Ward's fine group of taxidermy, or preserved skins of beasts arranged to represent the forms and gestures of life, called "The Struggle," which displays a lion and tiger fighting with each other. His Majesty had another look at the Alhambra, and then descended to the marine aquarium, where Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the superintendent, was in waiting to receive him. As the Shah came to the glass front of each tank, the food on which the creatures in it are fed was dropped down from above. Nothing could exceed the interest manifested by the Shah in all that he saw. He stood some minutes watching the cuttles darting from the miniature rocks down upon crabs as the latter sank to the bottom, seizing their prey and return-

ing with it to the crevices whence they had descended. He expressed much wonder at observing that when the cuttles reached the bottom they became the colour of the sand, and that on their ascent through the water they resumed the pinkish tint. He sat down in the aquarium, and, calling to him a child of a lady and gentleman among the visitors, fondled the child with much tenderness. He conversed with some Japanese ladies. On leaving the aquarium the Shah walked through the Byzantine, Renaissance, and Gothic courts on the eastern side of the building. He was photographed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and purchased photographic views of the several courts and of the whole Crystal Palace. Turning into the nave again, his Majesty walked to the state box and thence into the balcony over the terrace. He saw the great fountains playing, and the people walking about the terraces and gardens. His Majesty instantly expressed a wish to walk unattended amongst them. Refusing the escort of any of his own servants, or of the police, or of the Crystal Palace officials, he boldly walked out into the balloon ground and saw the ascent of two balloons, with Mr. Ewens and Mr. Ewens, jun., in the cars. He went down to the water temples, and accepted a nosegay from the hands of a child, while constantly saluting the people with a smiling face. They heartily cheered him in return. Having re-entered the palace, he went into the refreshment-room to smoke, rested there half an hour, and then returned to town. In the evening he went to the International Exhibition, and bought some forty pictures, most of them landscapes by Belgian artists.

The Friday was spent much in quiet, but the Shah visited St. Thomas's Hospital at three o'clock, and in the evening went to the opera. He also called on the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarowitch and Czarovna, and went to Kensington, looking at the Hyde Park Albert Memorial on his way, to a garden party, which was given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Baron Reuter had a private interview with the Shah at Buckingham Palace.

The Shah's departure, on Saturday, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to Portsmouth, and his embarkation for Cherbourg on board the French Government yacht *Rapide*, was the last act of these remarkable proceedings. His Majesty was accompanied to the Victoria station by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian, all in uniform. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, who had met him on his arrival at Dover, went with him to Portsmouth. There was a luncheon on board the *Rapide*, while the Shah's luggage was being shipped; his attendants went on board the *Hirondelle*, a companion steamer. The *Rapide* was formerly called the *Aigle*, and was kept for the personal service of the late Emperor Napoleon III.; the *Hirondelle* was used by the Empress Eugénie at Biarritz and elsewhere. The two English Princes having taken leave of his Persian Majesty, and all being ready for departure, the French yachts started at two o'clock. They were joined at Spithead by four of the great ironclads of our Channel Squadron, which formed a powerful escort, the Northumberland and Agincourt on the port side, the Sultan and Hercules on the starboard. As the shores of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight receded from view in the distance, the Shah was observed standing alone upon the after-deck, and looking back with an air of fixed meditation. The sea was calm and the air was clear; the yachts, with their guard of mighty British war-ships, went on towards France. About half-past five that afternoon, they were met in mid sea by the squadron of five French men-of-war, under Admiral Reynaud, sent to escort the Shah to Cherbourg. This squadron consisted of the Ocean, flagship, the Suffren, the Reine Blanche, the Armande, and the Thetis, ironclads, with the despatch-boat *Rénard* in attendance. Both squadrons fired a salute and manned yards, the sailors cheering aloft and on deck, while the bands played "God Save the Queen" and "La Marseillaise" in mutual compliment of the two nations. The British ships then returned to Portsmouth, while the Shah went forward to Cherbourg, where he remained on Saturday night, sleeping on board the yacht. He landed on Sunday, visited the Arsenal, and travelled by railway to Paris, arriving there about six o'clock; but our Paris correspondent must tell how he was received in the French capital.

The Shah having been made a Knight of the Garter during his visit to England, her Majesty the Queen presented him with the badge and collar set in diamonds. He gave the Queen his photograph, set in diamonds, and the same to the Prince of Wales. To the Duke of Cambridge, at the Windsor review, he gave a diamond-hilted sword; to Earl Granville he offered his jewelled portrait, but our Foreign Secretary, gracefully and skilfully as he does everything of the sort, plucked out the photograph from its costly setting, and would accept only his Majesty's likeness, without the precious stones around it. To Lord Morley, who had attended the Shah by the Queen's appointment, and to Colonel Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, he gave jewelled snuffboxes of gold; to Lady Rawlinson a tiara of diamonds, a bracelet to the Duchess of Sutherland, a sum of £2000 divided among the household servants at Buckingham Palace, and £3000 distributed among the police. So that X 24, whilst pacing on his beat in retrospective thought, will scarcely be disposed to say with Horace—

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus!

The which Latin, being interpreted, means "What a bother with the Shah!"

The annual outdoor fête to the hapless inmates of Hanwell Asylum came off on Tuesday. Of the 1100 women and 700 men confined in the asylum 600 and 500 respectively were deemed capable of participating in the sports.

The Registrar-General for Scotland has issued his abstract and short report for the year 1872, and states that the births registered were 118,873, or 34.9 per 1000 of the population; the deaths 75,741, or 22.2 per 1000; the marriages 25,580, or 7.5 per 1000. The birth-rate and death-rate coincided with the preceding ten years' average; the marriage-rate was considerably above the average.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue paid a visit to Liverpool yesterday week, distributed the prizes on board the frigate *Conway*, and delivered a thoughtful address to the lads in training for the merchant service, had a conference with the Commercial Law Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in reference to the amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, and in the evening dined with the Mayor and a large party.

The secretary of the "Plimsoll" Commission has requested the hon. member for Derby to state specifically the names of the "many officers" of the Board of Trade whom, according to his evidence before the Commission, he believed to be "corrupt," also the nature of the corruption of which he accused them. In reply, Mr. Plimsoll reiterates the charges, but declines to state the grounds on which they are based, or to give the names of the particular officers whom he charges with corruption. To do so, he says, "would be to launch him into a mere personal controversy with the Board of Trade, and to divert the attention of the Commission from the real subject of their inquiry."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The production, on Thursday week, of an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne" took place too late for our notice until now. This event adds another to the many fine works before comprised in the repertoire of this establishment, which includes similar adaptations of the same composer's "La Muette de Portici" ("Masaniello"), "Fra Diavolo," and "Le Domino Noir;" and it also extends the already wide range of Madame Adelina Patti's charming performances, no one of which excels that now referred to. As to the opera itself, the music and the drama to which it is allied have been made so familiar by frequent representations of an English version that little need now be said thereon. Originally brought out in 1841, thirteen years later than "La Muette de Portici," and eleven years after "Fra Diavolo," it followed "Le Domino Noir" at an interval of four years.

"Les Diamans" belongs to its composer's ripest period, and contains some of his most exquisite music moulded with his most finished art, transcending in some respects, especially in the concerted pieces, many of his other works of the opéra-comique class.

Of course, amidst all the surroundings, the performance of Madame Patti as Caterina—the young Queen of Portugal, who is first seen in her retreat as the supposed niece of the chief of a band of coiners—was a primary feature in the representation now referred to. The splendid voice of the singer, her perfect command of all the phases of her art, both in the brilliant and the expressive styles, and the inimitable charm of her acting, were never more worthily or more successfully displayed than on this occasion. From among many instances may be specified her admirable singing in the aria (with chorus) "Son la temuta," the ballata, "Un di nella foresta," and the duet (with Enrico) "Piu dolce momento"—all in the first act—the beautiful "Bolero" duet (with Diana); the air, with bravura variations, in the second act; and the rondo (from Auber's early opera "Leicester") introduced in the last finale. Other interpolations were made—an air for Diana, and a duet for that character and Sebastiano, in the second act (both taken from Auber's "La Neige"); a short duet for Sebastiano and Caterina in the same act; and an aria for the former at the beginning of the third act, both composed by Signor Vianesi, by whom also the recitatives were written, to the Italian text supplied by Signor Zaffira.

Madame Monbelli, as Diana, sang with great effect, particularly in the duet and the introduced aria already referred to. Signor Bettini, as Enrico, sang carefully; as did Signor Cotogni, as Sebastiano, a part that belongs properly to a tenor. Signor Ciampi missed the humour of the character of Rebollo—such as we have seen given to it at the Paris Opéra Comique—and Signor Tagliafico was scarcely better suited with the part of Campo-Mayor.

The musical substitutions and additions somewhat interfere with the unity of style of a work which, as its composer left it, is perfect of its kind. The superb performance of Madame Patti, however, would alone suffice to secure the success of the Italian version of "Les Diamans de la Couronne," which was given again on Saturday, and was announced for a third time yesterday (Friday).

This week's performances commenced with "Il Trovatore," for the last time; and on Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given for the first time this season, with three novelties in the cast—Mdlle. Albani as the Countess, Madame Monbelli as Susanna, and Mdlle. Smeroschi as Cherubino. The two first performances were the most successful of the three. Mdlle. Albani was graceful and lady-like throughout, and was much applauded for her singing of "Porgi amor," and still more so (and justly) for her delivery of "Dove sono," Madame Monbelli having also particularly distinguished herself in the aria, "Deh vieni," the duet for the two, "Sull' aria," having been one of the encores of the evening. Other repetitions were those of the duet for the Count and Susanna, "Crudel perche," Cherubino's canzone, "Voi che sapete," and the overture. Mdlle. Smeroschi's page was not one of her most successful performances. M. Faure was, as heretofore, one of the best Figaros that have ever appeared in Mozart's comic masterpiece; and M. Maurel, as the Count, sang well and acted effectively, the cast having been completed by Madame Anese as Marcellina, and Signori Bettini, Ciampi, and Tagliafico respectively as Basilio, Bartolo, and Antonio.

For Thursday "Faust" was announced; for Friday (as already said), "Les Diamans de la Couronne;" and for to-night (Saturday), a repetition of "Le Nozze di Figaro."

"Der Freischütz" is promised for next Tuesday, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for the following Friday, both for the first time this year, the week after next being the last of the season.

The fifth and last of the Floral Hall Concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, and the occasion again included the fine singing of Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, and other eminent members of the Royal Italian Opera company. The celebrated Hungarian Gipsy Band appeared for the first time in public, and played a national waltz with great success. Sir J. Benedict and Signori Vianesi and Bevignani conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The special performance given here yesterday (Friday) week in honour of the Shah of Persia calls for no detailed notice, having consisted of portions of operas cast as recently noticed by us—the first act of "La Traviata," the second act of "La Favorita," and the first act of "Mignon"—Madame Nilsson having been the representative of the heroines in the first and last named extracts, and Mdlle. Titien in the central selection.

This week's performances commenced with a repetition of "Faust;" on Tuesday "Mignon" was given for the last time this season; for Thursday the last performance of "La Favorita" was announced; and for to-night (Saturday) "Le Nozze di Figaro," for the first time this season, which is to close at the end of next week, the production of Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," being postponed to next year.

The fourth opera concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday, again comprised performances by Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Signori Campanini and Agnesi, and other principal vocalists of Her Majesty's Opera; the fine orchestra of which establishment likewise contributed to the selection. Mr. Cusins conducted.

NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

The first of this year's series of these competitive meetings at the Crystal Palace commenced on Thursday week, when class 8 (solo sopranos), class 10 (solo tenors), and a special class of juvenile wind bands competed publicly for the prizes assigned in each instance. Nine ladies had been selected from twenty-one applicants and four from seventeen gentlemen aspirants. The prize (a purse of £30) in each of these classes was awarded—in the one case, to Miss Jessie Jones; in the other, to Mr. Frank Gifford; certificates of merit having been conferred on Miss E. Tomsett and Mr. W. H. Wadmore.

Four juvenile brass bands competed—The Boys' Home, Regent's Park-road; the English and Continental College, Harrow;

Marylebone Schools, Southall; and St. Mary's Orphanage, Hounslow. The principal prize (£25) was gained by the third of the bands just named, smaller prizes having been awarded to each of the others.

At the second competition, on Saturday, six contralto solo singers (class 9) and six tenor solo-singers (class 11) competed. The prize (in each case £30) was awarded in class 9 to Miss Bolingbroke, and in class 11 to Mr. E. Thorndike.

Another competition on Saturday was that between the brass bands of the Carrow Works, Norwich, the Royal Artillery band, Woolwich, and the 3rd Gloucester Volunteer Artillery band. Here the first prize (£50) was given to the second of the bands named, another prize (a military instrument value £22) having been awarded to the Carrow Works band.

The third day's contests (on Tuesday) began with class 2 (choral societies). The first prize (£100) was gained by the Steney Tonic Sol-Fa Association; the second (a set of Messrs. Boosey and Co.'s "Royal Edition of Operas," given by them) to the South London Choral Association. The judges were Sir J. Benedict and Messrs. H. Leslie and J. Barnby.

In class 12 (trumpet solo players) only two competitors appeared—Mr. W. Morrow and Mr. W. Wilmore, the latter of whom obtained the first prize (£25), and the former the second prize (a trumpet, value £15 15s., given by Messrs. Besson). Here the umpires were Sir J. Benedict, Signor Arditi, and Mr. Cusins.

In class 4 (church choirs) there was no competition, and the first prize (£30) was awarded to the choir of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. In this case the judges were Sir J. Goss, Sir G. Elvey, and Mr. J. L. Hatton.

Of the closing day's contests, on Thursday (including the performances of the South Wales chorists and those of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association) we must speak next week.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-first season of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday, commenced with a symphony by Emmanuel Bach, the second son of the great Sebastian. The work, like its composer's pianoforte music, has a special interest as marking the transition from the severe school to the freer and more modern style of Haydn. The other symphony was Beethoven's No. 7 (in A), and the overtures were that to the manuscript oratorio "St. John the Baptist," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren (performed at a concert of the British Orchestral Society in January last), and that composed by Weber in celebration of the fiftieth year of the reign of the King of Saxony in 1818. Madame Carreno-Sauret played Mendelssohn's capriccio in B minor, and M. Colyns, the Belgian violinist, executed the first movement of Rode's eighth concerto with much neatness of mechanism. Mdlle. Titiens was the vocalist, and Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual.

Mr. Gustav Erlanger, pianist, gave an evening concert at St. George's Hall on Saturday, when he brought forward various pieces, vocal and instrumental, of his own composition, all of which were well received.

The eminent vocalist, Miss Edith Wynne, gave her concert (in the same locality) on Wednesday evening, when her scheme included a performance of Signor Randegger's operetta, "The Rival Beauties."

On Wednesday also Mr. Frederic Archer (organist to the Alexandra Palace Company) gave his concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The annual concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, is announced for this (Saturday) evening.

We have already given an outline of the programme for the approaching Birmingham Musical Festival, the scheme of which has just been more definitely announced. On the opening day, Aug. 26, "Elijah" will be performed. At the evening concert Signor Schira's new cantata, entitled "The Lord of Burleigh," will be played for the first time, and a miscellaneous selection will include "Inno Della Pace," Rossini. The performances on the succeeding days will be as follows:—Wednesday morning, a new oratorio, "The Light of the World," composed expressly for this festival by Arthur S. Sullivan. Wednesday evening, a miscellaneous selection, comprising Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Thursday morning, "The Messiah." Thursday evening, a new cantata, by Signor Randegger, entitled "Fridolin" (first time of performance); and a miscellaneous selection, including "Song of Titans" (Rossini), overture to "William Tell," &c. Friday morning, sacred cantata, "God, Thou art Great" (Spohr), Imperial Mass (Haydn), "Ave Maria" (first time of performance), Rossini; double chorus, "Cantemus" (first time of performance), Rossini; and selections from "Israel in Egypt." Friday evening, "Judas Maccabeus." The principal vocalists will be Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdlle. Albani, Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley, and Signor Poli. Organist, Mr. Stimpson; conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The band and chorus will be on the same large scale as usual at these great music meetings.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

On Friday week Mr. H. J. Montague brought his season to a close, and, as usual, addressed his audience on the occasion, stating that he and his company would retire awhile from the scene, and that during their "absence Mr. Edward Saker, the popular lessee and equally popular actor of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, would make his first appearance before a London audience." This the gentleman in question did on Saturday last, in a piece entitled "Coming Home"—a new domestic drama by Mr. George Ralph Walker, founded on a Christmas story by the same author, who, it is evident, is an imitator of the late Charles Dickens. The new play bears the title of "Sithors to Grind," and has been played under that name successfully in the provinces. There has, of course, been a reason for that success, albeit the taste of the country and that of the town may differ, and that might prosper at the Alexandra which would fail at the Globe. At any rate, at the latter it would be subject to more searching criticism, and a higher quality of drama would be required. The work, such as it is, is more of the nature of a story than of a drama, and exhibits evidences of false taste which journalism has not been slow in exposing. Instead of sterling dialogue, pantomimic action is substituted; and the style too frequently runs into bathos where pathos had evidently been in the writer's intention. These objections are no doubt valid. On the other hand, we have to record that the performance receives much applause, and is well calculated to please a miscellaneous audience. It is rather difficult to give a sketch of the plot, which tells itself much better in action than in description. Two brothers—Tom and Joe Stammers—part early in life; the former gets on in the world and marries a haughty woman, Eglantine Stammers (Mrs. J. B. Howard), and, being supposed dead, leaves her £20,000. Joe is not so fortunate: he is reduced to the necessity of scissors-grinding for a subsistence. Tom had a daughter before marrying with Eglantine, and this daughter and the widow become rivals for the hand of Lord Templemore (Mr. J. H. Barnes). In his capacity of scissors-grinding, Joe and Eleanor Stammers become acquainted, and

ultimately discover their mutual relationship. Eleanor finds a retreat in his cottage when driven out of doors by the haughty dame. Ultimately the latter is reduced to poverty, and the more humble persons of the story are raised to affluence. Added to these characters is one of a sentimental blacksmith, Ted Bluff (Mr. F. B. Warde), and a benevolent lawyer, Mr. Hackute (Mr. Fred Thorne). Of the manner in which these elements are made to work together, knowledge must be obtained by actual attendance at the theatre. Of the way in which the new drama may be received in the long run, and whether a long run may be predicated of it, it would be unwise at present to hazard a remark.

LYCEUM.

After a well-earned rest, Mr. Irving reappeared on Monday evening in "Charles I." From the opening scene with the children to the last word, "Remember!" the actor was at his best, and was well supported by Miss Bateman, as the Queen. This lady's admirable pronunciation of the French phrases lends a special truth to the representation. Mr. W. H. Stephens now represents the Marquis of Huntley. It need hardly be said that the part loses nothing in his hands. Mr. R. Markby, as Ireton, contributes his share to the success of the scene of the interview between the King and Cromwell. Miss G. Pauncefort, as Lady Eleanor, and Mr. Belmore, as Cromwell, continue to sustain their parts with the power of well-practised artists.

FRENCH PLAYS.

Again we have to record progress at the St. James's and Princess's Theatres. At the former the Brussels company has been reinforced by the arrival of Mdlle. Fonti, who during the week has appeared in Offenbach's merry opéra-bouffe called "The Brigands," with which the English public are already familiar. "La Belle Hélène" and "Braconniers" are announced. We trust that the "Cent Vierges" is withdrawn. Madame Judic made her first appearance at the Princess's on Monday.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

The *Cornhill* is varied and versatile this month, and the present instalment of its principal fiction, "Zelda's Fortune," is the most brilliant we have had. We must caution the public, however, against supposing for a single moment that the criticisms of the daily press, more especially the art-criticisms, are concocted in the manner so piquantly described by Mr. Francillon. "Young Brown," a new fiction, opens with much cleverness, full of spirit and hard photographic truth. But the personages thus far are unpleasing, the comfortable ones repulsive, the interesting ones uncomfortable. The range of character is wide: from a profligate Duke to a compassionate ostler; the writer's observation is everywhere keen, but is especially evinced in his sketches of persons and things appertaining to the equine world. A paper on the history of the Civil Service Association chronicles its marvellous progress, claims the credit of its establishment for the Post Office, and hints that that energetic department regrets not having kept the management entirely in its own hands. "A Whewellite" argues against the adaptation of the planet Mars to sustain animal life. The atmosphere is, he thinks, excessively rare; the cold intense, the middle zones powdered over with hoar frost; the Arctic liable to tremendous catastrophes from the breaking up of masses of ice. We can scarcely understand how these latter phenomena could occur without the agency of heat. The panegyrist of the Brontë family hardly makes enough of his case. It is but a tepid admiration which deems it needful to insinuate an apology for "Wuthering Heights," and the mutilation of Emily Brontë's sublime death-song is the sheerest barbarism. The misprint here perpetrated of *paths* for *froth* is among the most detestable we remember. The personages most intimately connected with Bath, mentioned in the present instalment of the "Literary Recollections" of the city, are Beckford and Landor. Neither seems to have enjoyed more than a prophet's honour in "his own country." Beckford is remembered as "a vain, selfish, egotistical, rather priggish sort of person." The mention of Landor's name commonly elicits the remark, "Oh, he did so-and-so, and he had to leave the place."

"A Princess of Thule," in *Macmillan*, describes the introduction of the Shetland bride to the society of the metropolis. The picture, one of Mr. Black's best, is full of sweetness and delicate pathos, darkened by forebodings of impending trouble. Mr. Burnand's fiction is more lively and interesting than heretofore. The most important of the miscellaneous papers is a spirited sketch of Daniel O'Connell from the pen of one of the only competent judges of this remarkable man, his countrymen. Admitting his hero's derelictions from the English standard of decency and fair-dealing in politics, and lamenting that his example contributed so little to elevate the low standard of political morality in his own country, the writer nevertheless finds abundant material for eulogium in the real magnitude of his services, and especially in the great lesson he taught Irishmen of the sufficiency of peaceable agitation for the redress of grievances. The other contributions are unimportant.

With the exception of two pleasant papers on touring in Ireland and in Cashmere, and the continuation of "the Wykehamist's" sensible but discouraging remarks on the ways and means of improving the condition of the peasantry in the south of England, *Fraser* is chiefly devoted to theological and philosophical speculation. The earnestness of Miss Nightingale's "Sub Notes" commands respectful sympathy, blended with regret at the obscurity occasioned by the imperfection of the literary form. The general drift of Miss Nightingale's observations seems to be complaint of the prevalence of mere criticism in excess of practical work. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens' recent book is reviewed by a critic who alternately assents and differs in a cautious, half-hearted way, and appears to have no grasp of the subject. Mr. F. W. Newman versus Mr. Matthew Arnold is the old contest of earnest, ingenuous, somewhat narrow, and slightly uncouth religious feeling against the refinements of a dainty and not too masculine culture. In this case, however, culture has committed itself to sundry paradoxes, which feeling, aided by scholarship, has no difficulty in exposing, and might have exposed more effectively still. Professor Max Müller's lectures in controversy of Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language conclude rather oddly with the statement that some will hold him to have proved his opponent's case, and that he lacks time to show them that they are mistaken.

General Cluseret's account of the military organisation of the Commune, in the *Fortnightly Review*, may be full of truth—it is certainly full of vanity. Mr. H. Crompton's plea for a reform of the laws regulating the relations of masters and workmen would have gained greatly in weight by the adoption of a more temperate tone. The ablest article in the number is that on "The Abortiveness of French Revolutions," by Mr. J. C. Morison. Mr. Morison takes the gloomiest view of French political incapacity, and sums up the situation thus:—"The anarchy is such that it infallibly leads to despotism, and the despotism fatally becomes such as inevitably to lead to a new outburst of anarchy." We think he hardly accords due weight to the fact of a Government having recently existed for nearly

two years, which, on the whole, treated all parties with substantial fairness. The loss of this unprecedented example in French politics is the greatest misfortune attendant on the overthrow of M. Thiers. The Servian author of a valuable essay on the rise and decline of Pan Slavism attributes the latter phenomenon to the discovery on the part of the Czechs and Southern Slavonians that "Pan Slavism" is practically equivalent to absorption into Russia. There are also interesting papers on Girton College and on the speculations of De Maillet, a French writer, whose fancies are sometimes, though erroneously, held to have anticipated Lamarck's theory of development.

"The Parisians," in *Blackwood*, continues to improve, and is, in these latter chapters especially, a typical representation of the mature yet shallow wisdom of a philosophic man of the world, the character in which Lord Lytton was, after all, most perfectly at home. Very French, too, is the exceedingly able paper on marriage in France, written with an evident leaning towards that cold and worldly institution. The paper undoubtedly establishes the existence of much actual comfort in French domestic life; but one rises from its perusal with a feeling that "a fine dissatisfaction" would be preferable to content procured by such business-like arrangements. "The Four Ages," treating principally of old age, is an essay full of genial wisdom.

The most important contribution to a good number of the *Contemporary* is Miss Simcox's essay on the influence of Mr. Stuart Mill's writings, which the authoress seems to consider to have principally consisted in the fairness of his temper and the reasonableness of his method. "More weight has been given," by her, "to a possible development or application of his teaching than to its substance." The number also contains excellent papers on the poetry of Victor Hugo, and on the condition of our hemisphere during the formation of the chief geological systems; together with an argument by Mr. Arthur Arnold in favour of the State purchase of railways, and one by the Hon. Dudley Campbell advocating a simpler but much more important innovation—the joint education of the sexes. Numerous instances are given of the admirable working of this salutary reform on the Continent and in the United States.

The *Month* has some characteristic papers. That on "The Bismarckian Persecution" illustrates the real or affected inability of Roman Catholics to understand two very obvious propositions—that the promulgation of the Infallibility decrees has altered the relation of their Church towards the civil power, and that he who tolerates nobody has no right to expect anybody to tolerate him. Another article describes the present condition of Louise Lateau, a Belgian girl who has been supernaturally rewarded for her sanctity by being pierced through the hands, branded on the forehead, cast into cataleptic fits, and otherwise subjected to agonising tortures, detailed with revolting minuteness. We have rarely seen such an instance of fatuous, grovelling superstition.

The *Victoria* has so interesting a reminiscence of Mr. Mill as to cause us to marvel, with Pope, "how the devil it got there." The last line explained the mystery; it is borrowed from a New York periodical.

The most important articles selected this month by the *Transatlantic* are Mr. C. F. Adams's funeral oration on Mr. Seward, and an account of the auriferous "black sands" of California.

"Clytie," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is full of sparkle; and Mr. Baker Hopkins's fiction promises to turn out a good example of the same school. A fanciful tale, entitled "A Strange Experiment," is introduced as by the (ex) Khivan correspondent of the *Telegraph*. If this be put forth as a passport to public favour, it is a strange experiment indeed. The *Monthly Packet* has one paper of much beauty, entitled "Twilight." The best contribution to *Temple Bar* is a poem in eighteenth-century style called "Horace in his Toga." We must be content with a mere acknowledgment of Tinsley, Belgravia, London Society, with its "holiday number," the New Monthly, the St. James's Magazine, Good Words, the Argosy, and Cassell's Magazine.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.

This distinguished political and military servant of the British Asiatic Empire, having resided six years in Persia—from 1833 to 1839, when he assisted the father of the present Shah to organise his army for the defence of that kingdom against foreign aggression—was properly chosen by our Queen to meet the Shah at Brussels with her invitation to England, and to be the chief of his English attendants while his Majesty sojourned amongst us. Major-General Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson, K.C.B., is a son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, but of an old Lancashire family; one of his brothers is the Rev. Canon Rawlinson, Professor of Ancient History at the University of Oxford and author of "The Five Great Monarchies." Sir Henry was born in 1813, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army, was Resident in Persia, as remarked above, then Political Agent at Kandahar, and helped to keep that position safe during the Afghan War. In 1843 he became the British Political Agent in Turkish Arabia; he was afterwards British Consul at Bagdad, and Consul-General in Asiatic Turkey. Having come home, he was elected a Director of the East India Company, in 1850, when the honour of knighthood was also conferred upon him. On the transfer of the Indian Government from the Company to the Queen's Administration, in 1858, he was appointed one of the Council to advise the Secretary of State for India. In the same year he was elected M.P. for Reigate. In April, 1859, he was sent as Special Envoy to the Court of Teheran, having resigned his seat in the House of Commons. At the general election of 1865 he was chosen M.P. for Frome, but withdrew from Parliament in 1868, and resumed his seat in the Council for India. Sir Henry is well known to be a scholar of high attainments in Oriental philology, antiquities, and history. He has contributed much to the discussions of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies, especially with reference to the interpretation of Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The Royal Geographical Society elected him President on the death of Sir Roderick Murchison. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Doctor both of the Oxford and the Cambridge Universities, and an honorary member of several foreign learned societies.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

The *Scotsman* understands that the Lord Lieutenancy of Berwickshire has been offered to the Duke of Roxburghe.

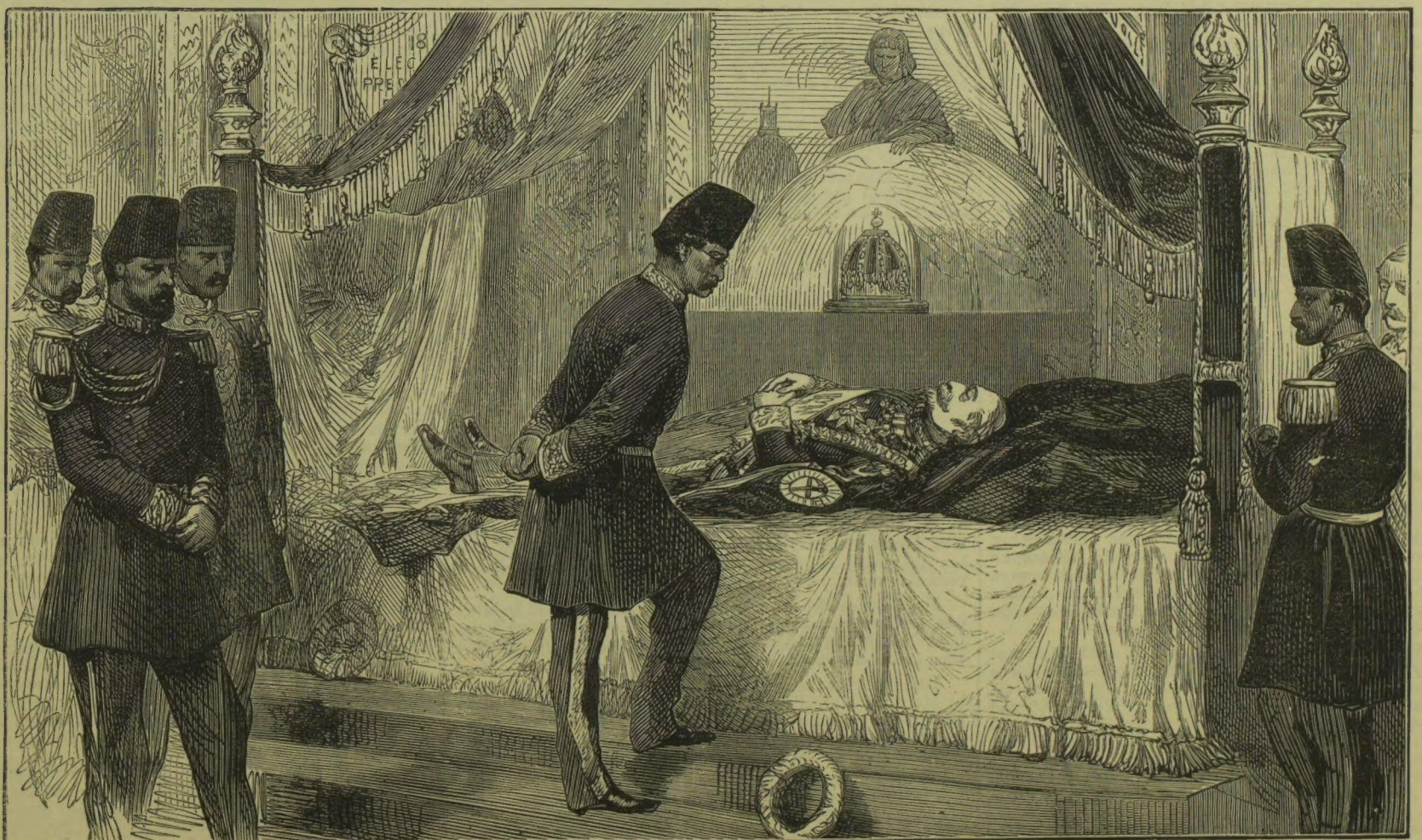
Monday was the first day of the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Hull. The proceedings began with a trial of various tillage implements. For this portion of the operations there were 304 entries. The collection of implements in the show-yard at Hull is one of the largest the society has obtained, there being between 5000 and 6000 entries. The entries of horses are somewhat below the average; while those of cattle, sheep, and pigs are about an average.



DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FROM PORTSMOUTH.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON, K.C.B., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.



THE SHAH AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S GALLERY OF WAXWORK FIGURES.

BY THE WAY.

Dr. Johnson had a good deal to say in favour of "private war," as he called duelling, and held that a man had as much right to defend his character as his property by force of arms. It would have been interesting to hear him on the fight which, thanks to the telegram system rather than to the intrinsic interest of the case, has been made a European affair—the rencontre between MM. de Cassagnac and Ranc. Possibly the sturdy old Englishman would have scoffed at the idea of a Frenchman's character being worth fighting about. In spite of the Doctor, we islanders have completely got rid of the habit of "sending messages." The law and the expressed determination of several of the Judges to hang the survivor in a fatal duel and his seconds had a good deal to do with the abandonment of the practice; and the fact that it had come to be resorted to by members of classes whose usual feelings on the subject of honour are not supposed to be very delicate had a good deal more. If we remember aright, the last "meeting" was between a linendraper's assistant and a gentleman of the hair-dressing persuasion, and the former was "winged." Dramatists, who cling to conventions, still make their heroes challenge one another; but the audiences laugh, and this is well, as we go to a theatre to be amused. But France, according to her own statement, the country of logic and justice, encourages and admires conflicts by which both are set at naught, and in which the wrongdoer will be the victor if he has sedulously attended the fencing-room or the shooting-gallery. In the affair of the De Cassagnac and Ranc duel the interest of those who attended to the subject was, perhaps, less barbarous than is usually the case; for, while both combatants were skilled gladiators, we are not aware that Europe would have gone into mourning had the matter ended in Eteocles and Polyneices fashion. However, both gentlemen have been spared to remain ornaments of civilised society. The report of the seconds varies from that of the telegram, and states that M. de Cassagnac received a wound which did not prevent his inflicting on M. Ranc a more severe one, that caused the cessation of the combat. Victory is therefore with the Imperialist champion.

We refer lovers of "Uncle Toby"—and that is equivalent to giving the advice to everybody capable of enjoying literary pleasure—to a short but very interesting paper in the new number of *Macmillan*. The writer asserts, on grounds which appear to be sound, that the character of Uncle Toby was drawn by Sterne from Captain Hinde, a neighbour of Lord Dacre, whom the great author used to visit at his country seat. Without spoiling a reader's enjoyment of the paper, we would mention that Captain Hinde, a retired officer, made an embattled front to his house, called in his labourers from the fields by the sound of a bugle, and had a battery at the end of his garden. His love for all living things was extraordinary; and, though the firing his guns was one of his chief delights, he one day discovered that a bullfinch had built her nest in the garden hedge close to his battery. Thereon he commanded that no more salutes should be fired until the little birds had flown. Such a piece of evidence is in itself strong enough to identify the portrait of "everybody's uncle."

The end of the case for the prosecution in *re* Tichborne will probably have come before these lines are read. Recent proceedings have been important, but they have not been exciting. The defendant's counsel justifiably asks for an adjournment, that he may consider the whole of the testimony that has been adduced, and the shape of his reply, and urges that his obtaining this grace will be the means of saving time. A certain period will, of course, be allowed him. The defendant is unwell. That people continue to discuss the case is clear, for Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, indignantly rose and took his court away with him to a more removed ground, observing that he would leave the place to counsel and others who wished to debate the Tichborne affair. But general interest will hardly revive until it is seen what cue Dr. Kenealy takes. We need scarcely say that Mr. Whalley has been again heard in the House of Commons with a question or two, or that the Government has totally declined to enter upon the topic. We might almost venture to submit to him that he has really done enough at present for his friend in making the splendid and amazing suggestion, which, at all risk of "contempt," he published last week, the plan of getting rid of the evidence of all the Catholic witnesses, by regarding it as given by direction of spiritual advisers. The *Times* has, however, a good deal depreciated the value of this idea, by pointing out that but a portion of those who have declared the defendant not to be Tichborne are of the faith so hateful to the member for Peterborough.

We are informed by one of the correspondents from Paris that the Shah has been so much delighted with England that he meditates another visit at no distant time. We shall, doubtless, be able to consider this fact with more serenity by-and-by than at present, when it is not inhospitable to say that we are a little like the giver of a festival who hears the last departing wheels "crunching the gravel." His Majesty is said to have lost no opportunity of proclaiming his delight with England, her Queen, and her people. He admires her Majesty more than any Sovereign whom he has seen, and he is enchanted with the eager welcome he received from the masses. He is reported to have used a word, in mentioning the latter, which has more significance in the East, where family feelings are cherished, than in some parts of Europe. "Are these persons all my cousins, that they are so happy to see me?" When Nassr-ed-din shall have paid us a few more visits he will, perhaps, discover that, except in Scotland, cousinhood does not necessarily imply the most enthusiastic affection of which human nature is capable. He knows already that *gratia fratrum rara est*, and that even a brother-in-law is occasionally an inconvenience of which a resolute relative gets quit by summary process. As we expected, we are told that the Shah declared that in France he had seen the sun for the first time. We decline to believe this: it is a Gallic fiction. We prefer to think of him, in Gay's words, as

A Persian, humble servant of the Sun,
Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,

and a bigot is a person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular opinion. If the Shah did not see the sun on a great many days when her Majesty's subjects were scorching and sweltering, he must have had in his train a counsellor of the true Oriental type. "If the King at noon day declares it is night, swear that you see the stars."

Mr. Macready's library has been sold. The catalogue was not a very large one, and perhaps the most important items in it consisted of volumes presented by their authors to the great tragedian. Talfourd gave "Ion," Knowles "Virginius," and other dramatists whose works had been fortunate enough to be produced by Mr. Macready paid him similar courtesy. His friend Mr. Dickens, of course, did not forget him when a new novel was complete, and these presentation copies brought high prices, "Nicholas Nickleby," for instance, fetching £16. Such sales are, of course, matter of business; but there is something unsatisfactory in the idea that a scholar occupies himself, up to nearly the last day of his life, in enriching his library,

and that in a couple of months later the accumulations of fifty years are scattered by the auctioneer. We are glad to know that in the case of the last-mentioned author no such dispersion had to take place, and that all his well-chosen books passed by bequest to one who values them both as a gift and for their own sakes; but this is exceptional. A library is the reflection of its owner's mind, and some day, when we are taking thought for a memorial to an illustrious man, it may be worth considering whether the conservation of his book-collection—his portrait of himself—would not be a philosophical as well as a graceful way of showing him honour.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The "Royal Edition of Songs of England," just published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., forms a worthy companion volume to their preceding collections, "The Songs of Scotland" and "The Songs of Wales." The work now referred to contains a choice selection of English melodies, ranging from the sixteenth century down to recent years, and including favourite pieces by Purcell, Boyce, Dibdin, Shield, Arne, Linley, Storace, Bishop, Balfe, and other popular composers, besides traditional and anonymous tunes. Where possible, the names of the authors of the words, as well as of the composers of the music, are given; and the whole has been carefully edited by Mr. J. L. Hatton, who has skilfully adapted new symphonies and accompaniments to many of the old songs. The volume is well printed, and altogether handsomely got up, and in these respects, as well as in cheapness, it resembles the valuable series of the "Royal Edition of Operas," issued by the same publishers.

"Belshazzar" and "Theodora" are names of oratorios that are but little known to the modern English public, but that bid fair to become more so through the excellent and cheap editions recently issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. Both these fine works had rested long in oblivion, with the exception of occasional slight extracts from each, until their performance under the direction of Mr. Barnby—"Belshazzar" in May, and "Theodora" in June last, as noticed by us at the time. The composition of the oratorio first named belongs to the year 1744, that of the other dating five years later. It is from "Theodora" that the well-known air, "Angels ever bright and fair," is taken. This and the other work contain both solo pieces and choruses that render them quite as important as many other of Handel's oratorios that have been treated with less neglect. The editions now referred to are edited by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, and future repetition performances should help to rescue such grand music from its past comparative oblivion.

In a far lighter strain than the publications last noticed are "The Persian Love-Song," with English words cleverly adapted from the original by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and the "Royal March," composed by Signor Vianesi for performance on the occasion of the recent state visit of the Shah of Persia to the Royal Italian Opera. The piece first mentioned (published by E. C. Boosey, of Little Argyle-street) was noticed by us when speaking of its recent performance at the Crystal Palace. Signor Vianesi's march is published (arranged for the pianoforte) by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, of Berners-street. It commences in true martial style, and introduces, by way of episode, a characteristic national air, which is followed by an effective coda.

Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. have recently issued various novelties, both instrumental and vocal. Among the former are two by E. Paladilhe, the composer of the popular "Mandolinata." His "Barcarolle" is an effective pianoforte piece, in which a pervading melody is surrounded with brilliant passages calculated to display both the instrument and the performer's powers. Somewhat similar in treatment, although not in subject, is his "Chant des Feuilles," a graceful idyll. From Messrs. Cramer we have also an acceptable valse sentimentale, entitled "Geraldine," by Mr. T. Mudie, whose name appears far too seldom in print. Although the piece referred to is a bagatelle, it is written with that neatness of touch which shows the skilled and cultivated musician.

From the house of Mr. E. C. Boosey we have two agreeable vocal pieces by the esteemed tenor singer Mr. W. H. Cummings. His song, "She like a seraph sings," and his trio, "A land where beauty cannot fade," are both characterised by suavity of melody and rhythmical flow, and will be found very effective in performance. The trio is for soprano, contralto, and tenor. The same publisher has issued an expressive song entitled "Nothing," by Henriette, and a piece of similar kind, "There is a garden in her face," by E. N. Grazia, whose style (as well as name) is Italian in this instance; while there is much more of the English character in his ballad, "Only a Dream."

"What Care I?" (published by Messrs. Brewer and Co.) is a song of a bold and marked character. The words (by Rosalind) are well and pungently written, in inculcation of a philosophic self-contentment; and the melody is well suited thereto. The accompaniment would have borne a little revision in occasional passages for the left hand; but this a mere trifle, and does not affect the general merit of the song. Karl Schiller is the name associated with the music.

"Still the Angel Stars are Shining"—words by Adelaide A. Proctor—has been set to a very agreeable and vocal melody by Oliver Cramer, whose song should find favour among those who cultivate the sentimental style.

It will be sufficient merely to record the publication, by Messrs. Duff and Stewart, of Mr. George Carter's Cantata "Evangeline" (founded on Longfellow's poem)—having previously spoken of its favourable reception and repetition in performance at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Board of Trade returns for June are unfavourable, showing a considerable falling off both in quantities and values in all our principal exports. The total value was £19,470,083, against £20,223,621 last year.

At Waterford there was no opposition to the return of the Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, in the room of Mr. de la Poer, who has resigned; and the hon. gentleman was duly elected yesterday week.

Mr. Maurice Brooks, a merchant and magistrate of Dublin, was, on Monday, nominated Lord Mayor for 1874. He was the Liberal candidate, the Conservative candidate (Dr. Owens) having been defeated on a vote of the council.

Last Saturday the contest for the Mulholland Cup, presented by Mr. John Mulholland, J.P., owner of the celebrated yacht Egeria, for annual competition between the rowing clubs of Belfast Lough, took place, and was won by the Carrickfergus Amateur Rowing Club, who also carried it off last year.

In the Corporation Hall, Derry, on Monday, the Conservative ladies of Londonderry presented Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P. for King's Lynn and formerly M.P. for Derry, with an address and testimonial, consisting of a silver inkstand and half a dozen silver candlesticks to match.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, July 7.

There was a time, before the era of international exhibitions, when English gold and silver smiths, and more especially English jewellers, were unable to compete successfully with those of France and Germany; but that period has gone by, and Great Britain—although the number of its exhibitors of plate and jewellery is much fewer than one could have desired—is admirably represented at the Vienna palace. Perhaps the most interesting display as a whole is that of Messrs. Hancock, whose handsome Gothic case in black and gold, surmounted by the Royal crown and plentifully decorated with armorial emblems, forms an invariable point of attraction in the British section in the nave. Their exhibition, which is strong alike in plate and jewellery, comprises, in the former category, the admirable Tennyson vase, modelled in chased and repoussé oxydised silver by Armistead, and illustrating the death of the blameless King, as sung by Tennyson in the last of his Idylls. Scarcely inferior in interest to this noble work are various spirited conceptions of Signor Monti and some graceful gold and silver jugs and vases—reproductions of ancient classic examples—which form a conspicuous portion of Messrs. Hancock's display. It is in jewellery, however, that they claim to carry off the palm, many of the parures exposed by the Bruton-street firm being unrivalled in the entire exhibition. First, among diamonds, there is Lady Dudley's wondrous "Star of the South," worth a fortune of itself, but with its value considerably enhanced by being set in a tiara of dazzling brilliants. Next comes a superb diamond necklace belonging to the same lady, the pendants of which are as large as pigeons' eggs. Then there is a very elegant suite composed of brilliants and button and pear shaped pearls, comprising a tiara in coronet form, cluster and drop necklace, bracelet, and earrings, the whole valued at £10,000; also a parure of emeralds and diamonds, the tiara of which is most superb, and is justly regarded by Messrs. Hancock as one of their greatest achievements. The necklace, composed of twelve emeralds forming bands, with seven others set as drops, all perfectly free from marks or feathers, is equally beautiful with the earrings and bracelet, which complete the suite, for which the bagatelle of £18,000 is asked. We have next a necklace of brilliants, with a superb central ruby, priced at £10,000; another of pink pearls and brilliants, the central pearl of which is fully the size of a pigeon's egg; and a third most remarkable one, of black pearls and diamonds, arranged in clusters with bows of brilliants, which had excited the admiration of the Empress of Austria, and would in all probability have been bought by her had not Sir Richard Wallace secured it for £3000. Smaller and less valuable, but exceedingly beautiful, ornaments, in sapphires, rubies, coral, and diamonds, abound in Messrs. Hancock's étalage, which furthermore boasts some very fine Etruscan jewellery not unworthy even of Castellani himself.

Messrs. Elkington's display fully sustains their old reputation. Their chefs-d'œuvre are two exceedingly beautiful repoussé vases, due to the talent and patience of a French artist, M. Morel-Ladeuil. The first of these, which has taken six years to produce, is adorned with some exquisite festoons of foliage, while upon a spreading pediment below recline two beautiful female figures, representing Poetry and Music. The second, which is much smaller but not less beautiful, illustrates in a similar manner Art and Science. Everything is so exquisitely delicate in these productions that it is difficult for the uninitiated to believe that such results have been attained solely by the process of hammering up from the reverse side. Having regard to the beauty of the designs and the skill and value of the workmanship, one is scarcely surprised to learn that the price of the larger vase is £6000, and of the smaller one rather more than half that sum. Plate for table services, of a high standard of excellence, is exhibited by Messrs. Elkington with lavish profusion, and in the midst of the brilliant display appear a couple of old friends—the Elcho challenge shield and the international volunteer trophy. Among the novelties exhibited by this enterprising firm are some curious reproductions of Chinese enamel ware, remarkably elegant and artistic in execution.

Mr. Thomas, of Old Bond-street, whose case is comparatively small and unpretending, is the exhibitor of a wonderful necklace of twenty large brilliants, each set en solitaire, the value of which is fixed at £35,000. There are earrings and a brilliant cross to match, which bring the price of the whole parure up to something like £50,000. Mr. Thomas further displays a beautiful necklace of pearls of the finest water and the most symmetrical shape, which he spent four years in collecting, together with a splendid large pink pearl and a superb brooch of emeralds and diamonds. He also exhibits some cheap jewellery, manufactured expressly to compete with the Austrian handicraftsmen on their own ground, the gold being all of fifteen-carat standard, and cheapness being attained by the lightness of the articles in comparison with more massive productions. On one side of Messrs. Hancock's case Mr. Aitchison, of Edinburgh, whose specialty is Scotch jewellery, exhibits Highland brooches, dirks, and ram's-head snuff-mulls, set with Scotch pearls, pebbles, and cairngorms. One cairngorm which he displays in the rough weighs seven pounds, and is supposed to be the largest yet found.

Before quitting the British section in the nave we must not neglect to call attention to the extensive display of carpets made by Mr. John Lewis, of Halifax, whose reproductions, by-the-way, of Oriental types are perfectly unrivalled. His display comprises what are technically termed Royal Wiltons, Anglo-Indians, Axminsters, and Turkeys, and is in every respect an admirable one. From Kidderminster we have six exhibitors, the chief of whom are Gower, Woodward, and Co., who show some specimens of a new variety called the Hohen-zollern, and some Brussels and velvet-pile carpets woven without seams; and Humphries and Sons, whose Wilton samples are remarkably fine. Cooke and Law, of London, moreover, have an extensive display, comprising almost every variety of rug and carpet.

At the entry of the southern transverse gallery, and facing one side of Minton's splendid exhibition of artistic pottery and porcelain, stands Pim Brothers and Co.'s large case, around which the Viennese ladies are remarkably fond of congregating of an afternoon, discussing the merits of the single and double, watered and satin-striped, checked and tartan plaid Irish poplins, rich figured terries, and beautiful furniture brocatelles which the firm exhibits. Close by the side of Messrs. Pim's display is the stall of Jacoby and Co., well known for their Nottingham and imitation Valenciennes lace; and a little way lower down the gallery is that of Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co., who contribute many charming novelties in the way of lace to the Exhibition.

In front extends the realm of cotton, represented in the various stages of its manufacture and the different purposes for which it serves by ten or twelve important firms. Messrs. Walter Evans and Co., of Derby, who exhibit every kind of sewing cotton and thread, stand undoubtedly pre-eminent in their particular line, although Manchester, Paisley, and Bolton

have striven hard to beat them. The chief exhibitors of English longcloths and shirtings are Horrocks, Miller, and Co., of Manchester, whose show is both fine and extensive. Leeds, of course, has its staple trade fully represented; and in no other gallery of the Exhibition will one find such splendid woollen goods as in this British transverse gallery. There are broad cloths, unions, and meltons, cassimeres, tweeds, and serges, of every variety; imitation furs, comprising astrakan, seal, and other skins, all of a very high standard of excellence. From cloths the transition to clothes is the natural one, and here one may mention that the unique exhibitor of ready-made masculine garments in the British department is Robert Cumberland, of Paris, who displays English hunting and riding coats, habits, and breeches—which the sporting Hungarian nobles will doubtless make a raid upon when the Prince of Wales revisits Hungary, according to promise, in the autumn, to hunt the fox with them. Poole, the Prince's tailor, is also here, but confines himself to exhibiting a few cloths and an elegant bridal-carriage wrapper, elaborately embroidered with rose, shamrock, and thistle, in light and delicate tints. In hats Christy and Woodhaus and Macqueen are pretty nearly the sole exhibitors. The display of the former, which comprises even policemen's and Indian helmets, railway-guards' caps, &c., is extensive; but that of the latter, limited to felt hats, is by far the finer of the two, both as regards the novelty of the shapes and the excellence of the material and manufacture. Indeed, in goods of this character England remains unsurpassed in the whole Exhibition.

Mr. John Lobb, the Prince of Wales's bootmaker, displays in his case, which stands hard by, a beautiful pair of lady's slippers, on which the Royal arms are elaborately embroidered in coloured silks and gold cord. The Viennese ladies find but one fault with his elegant blue and white and cerise and black mules—that is, they are so very tiny. The Austrian belle is renowned all the world over for her petits pieds, but she asks herself with amazement how it is possible for her English sisters to squeeze their feet into Mr. Lobb's boots and shoes, which are far too small for her. The only British exhibitors of ladies' dresses are Messrs. Hitchcock and Williams, of St. Paul's-churchyard, who display eleven costumes designed after the latest fashions, the materials being all British manufacture. Perhaps the most remarkable point about them is their rich floral embroidery, all worked by hand. Hard by stands the pavilion of the patent felted fabric, the basis of which is paper, but which successfully imitates silk, woollen, and cotton goods, and has attracted considerable attention at this Exhibition, where the curtains, hangings, blinds, and valences made of it are being constantly mistaken for woven fabrics. Further down the transverse gallery one is in the region of the tanners, harness and whip makers and saddlers, who make a creditable display; and standing at the extreme end of the gallery are the stalls of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society.

It is universally admitted that the machinery exposed by our countrymen in the Agricultural Hall is unrivalled in the entire Exhibition. So incontestable is our supremacy in this department that the British exhibitors have declined to engage in the international trials which are now taking place in the environs of Vienna, basing their refusal upon the ground that, were they to compete, it would simply amount to a contest between themselves, as foreign exhibitors would be without a chance. America, the only rival from whom we had anything to fear, offers, comparatively speaking, a very poor display, there being but a few light and ingenious reaping-machines worthy of particular notice. Messrs. Ransome, Sims, and Head make, perhaps, the most conspicuous show in this department of the British section. They send ploughs made specially for Russia, and arranged to turn upon a slight side wheel at the furrow head by a simple movement of the arms; a steam-engine constructed for the consumption of straw instead of wood or coal, also for use in Russia and Hungary; and a thrashing-machine constructed for warm climates, such as Spain, Italy, and the Brazils. Messrs. Fowler exhibit a quantity of machinery made especially for the Archduke Albrecht, among which a gigantic steam-plough with large twin engines, each of 20-horse power, value £2000, is especially worthy of notice. Samuelson and Co., close by, show a clever reaping-machine, which obtained a first prize at an elaborate trial held near Prague in 1872. Marshall and Sons are great in thrashing-machines for hot climates, and Hornsby and Grantham have engines specially suited to mountainous districts such as the highlands of Turkey. The finest engines adapted to agricultural purposes are unquestionably those from the establishments of Clayton and Shuttleworth, and Roby, of Lincoln, those of the former firm—who do a most extensive trade in Austria, having branches at Vienna and Pesth—being remarkable for artistic workmanship, combining lightness with strength, and those of the latter for elaboration of finish.

The extreme north end of the agricultural hall is set apart for an exhibition of British beers and biscuits, pickles, and preserved provisions, spirits, liqueurs, essences, aerated drinks, and the like. One misses the names of all our well-known firms among the brewers and aerated-water manufacturers, and only a single distiller of note sends samples to the Vienna palace; but our biscuit and pickle manufacturers are represented by names not merely familiar in every English household, but widely known throughout Europe. Huntley and Palmer's handsome case, in which innumerable novelties in the biscuit line are tastefully displayed, attracts a curious crowd around it at all hours of the day, while their celebrated water biscuits have secured the marked honour of the unequivocal approval of the wine-tasting jury. The immense variety of preserved fruits and condiments, of sauces and pickles, which Crosse and Blackwell have set out in vases of artistic design and jars of tasteful form and colour, present a display which is certainly unapproached by any other nation. The same firm's samples, too, of vinegar of various shades of colour, which, neither throughout the process of distillation nor in boiling, is ever permitted to come in contact with any deleterious metallic substance, possess, moreover, a brilliancy and a transparency perfectly unrivalled.

The lion "Wallace," belonging to Mrs. Manders's collection of wild beasts, died yesterday week at Easington, near Durham. The cause of death is stated to have been inflammation of the lungs.

At Dublin the Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the St. Columba resulted in suspension of the captain's certificate for nine months. A similar court at Newcastle condemned the master of the Stornoway, which was lost on the Kentish Knock, to the suspension of his certificate for six months.

The House of Lords sat on Monday as a Committee of Privileges, to decide upon the petition of George Philip Stanhope, cousin of the late Earl of Chesterfield, who claims the earldom and the barony of Stanhope. Their Lordships decided that the claim was proved to their satisfaction.—The Committee then proceeded to consider the claims of the Marchioness of Lansdowne to the Barony of Nairne.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All communications relating to this department of the P. per should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

V. P., Mexico.—They have reached us safely, and shall have early attention.
H. L. Oakwood, Crofton.—1. The White is checkmated. 2. We decline to answer such childish questions by post.

INQUIRER.—There is nothing omitted. See notice to "X., R. D. T., and others," in our Number for June 28.

J. ARMSTRONG, Cawnpore.—1. The game is rightly recorded now, and, though very weak at the beginning, has a pretty wind up. 2. The games you mention are very clever, and can be obtained of Messrs. Bell and Sons, of Covent-garde; the other box is beneath contempt.

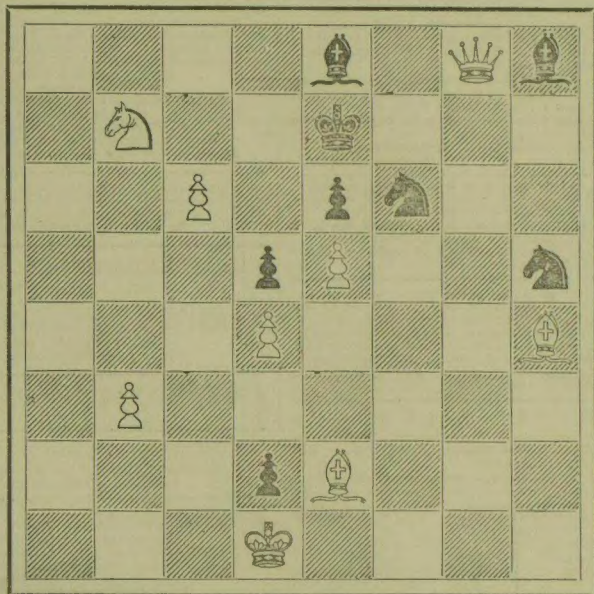
C. H. S., Saffron Walden.—Your method of describing the mate is quite *secundum artem*. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1531 has been received from Manfred and Man Friday—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—L. S. D.—P. R. S.—Try-again—T. W., Canterbury—R. A.—W. Airey—Caliban—W. E. Payne—S. S. H.—Fiducia—H. Chesney—T. W. Morris—A. A.—A. J. Lawrence—L. L.—Amphictyon—J. Sowden—Box and Cox—Rev. M. Clare West—E. Frai of Lyons—W. Furlival—J. Allaire—Charly—S. M.—R. S. Lines—R. Rapp—Posno—W. D. E.—Felix—Cymon—Bab—Sigma—J. Bugby—J. Janion—Percy—Traunay—Robert Sims—W. D. W.—Les Amateurs du Café Serin, Angers—Keith and Kate—F. M.—R. W. D.—E. Jane Hall—M. P.—Buzfuz—Harkness—Arthur—John E. Macklin—E. S.—M. D. of Lowry—C. A. Mueller—Zilly—Ransom—Q. E. D.—Pip—C. H. S.—G. A. W.—W. Groux—H. Plunkett—Clive Crocky.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1532.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt 5th K to K 4th
2. R to Q Kt 7th K moves
3. Kt gives mate.

PROBLEM No. 1533.

By Mr. A. DE GOGORZA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following was the deciding game in a match played by telegraph between Boston and Hartford. The former represented by Messrs. Ware, Keyes, Howard, and McAllister; the latter by Messrs. Gilbert, O'Farrell, Dickinson, Hart, and Belden. We take this game from the first number of a new chess magazine, the *Chess Record*, published in Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Reichhelm.

(French Opening.)

BLACK (Boston). WHITE (Hartford).
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 5th
4. B to Q 3rd P to Q B 4th
5. B to K 3rd P takes K P
6. B takes P Kt to K B 3rd
7. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 4th
8. Kt to K 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Castles B takes Kt
10. P takes B P takes P
11. P takes P P to K 4th
12. P takes P Kt takes B
13. P takes Kt Q to Q 4th
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd Q takes K P
15. Q to K B 3rd Castles
16. Q R to Q Kt sq Q to K 2nd
17. R to Q K 5th Kt to K 4th

A strange miscalculation for five players to make in a game of importance.

18. B takes P (ch) K takes B
19. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
20. R takes Kt Q to Q R 6th
21. Kt to K 4th Q takes K P (ch)
22. K to R sq Q to Q Kt 3rd
23. P to K R 3rd

This move was indispensable for the further prosecution of the attack.

24. P to K 4th P to K B 4th
25. Kt to K Kt 5th Q to Q B 3rd

They should first have exchanged Rooks:—
25. R takes R (ch) K takes R
26. Kt to K Kt 5th, and Hartford would have had no resource.

26. R takes R
27. Q to K B 7th (ch) K to R sq
28. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
29. Q to K B 7th (ch) K to R sq
30. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to Kt sq
31. Q to K R 7th (ch) K to B sq
32. Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd
33. Q takes P (ch) K to Q 3rd
34. Kt to B 7th (ch) K to Q B 4th
35. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) K to Kt 3rd
36. R to Q Kt sq (ch) K to B 2nd
37. Q to K Kt 3rd K to Q 2nd (ch)

37. R to Q sq (ch) K to K 2nd
38. Kt to Q 6th K to B sq

The final score gave—Boston 2 games; Hartford, 1 game; Drawn, 1 game.

Some critics expressed an opinion that the Hartford players could have drawn the game by moving their King to K B 3rd. We believe they were mistaken. Ex gr—
38. K to B 3rd
39. Q to K R 4th (ch) K to Kt 3rd (best)
40. R to Q 3rd R to K 5th (best)
41. R to K Kt 3rd (ch) R to K Kt 5th
42. P takes R Q takes Kt
43. P takes P (ch) and Boston wins easily.

39. Q to K R 4th
Q to K Kt 6th looks a more efficient line of action. For suppose—
39. Q to K Kt 6th Q to Q 2nd
(If B to K 3rd, then follow 40. Q to B 6th, (ch), 41. R to Q 3rd, &c.)
40. Q to B 6th (ch) K to Kt sq
41. R to Q 3rd R to K 2nd
(Have they any better move at command? Checking with the Rook, or playing P to B 5th, is evidently useless.)
41. Kt takes B P, and Boston must win, apparently.

40. Q to K R 5th (ch) K to K 2nd
41. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q sq
42. Kt takes R (dis. K takes Kt ch)
43. Q to K R 8th (ch) K to B 2nd
44. Q takes R B to Q 4th
45. Q to Q 5th B to K 3rd

Taking the K Kt Pawn would only have accelerated their defeat.

46. R to Q 2nd Q to Q B 5th
47. Q to Q R 5th P to Q R 3rd
48. P to Q R 3rd Q to K B 5th (ch)
49. K to R 2nd Q to K B 5th (ch)
50. K to Kt sq Q to K 6th (ch)
51. R to B 2nd K to Kt 3rd
52. R to B 4th P to Q Kt 4th
53. Q to Q 6th P to Q R 4th
54. Q to Q 3rd Q to Q B 4th
55. P to K Kt 4th

After this blow the Hartford game is hopeless.

56. P takes P (ch) B takes P
57. Q takes B (ch) Q takes Q
58. R takes Q K takes R
59. P to Q B 3rd Resigns.

The final score gave—Boston 2 games; Hartford, 1 game; Drawn, 1 game.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY OF THE VIENNA CHESS SOCIETY.

The following is an abstract of the programme put forth by the directors of this meeting:—

Players who wish to take part in the tournament are to send in their names to the secretary, Mr. Ludwig Weinbrenner, 7, Elizabeth-strasse, Vienna, by July 15. Entrance fee, 50 fl. each.

A preliminary meeting of all competitors will take place on July 19, to settle the rules of combat and to pair the combatants.

On July 20 the tournament begins, and it will be continued without interruption to the end.

The number and values of the prizes cannot be definitively fixed by the directors before the meeting, but they can already promise:—First prize—An object of art and a sum of money, valued together at 2000 fl. Second prize—The amount of the subscriptions, at least 600 fl. Third prize—300 fl. Fourth prize—200 fl.

Each competitor will have to play a match of three games, with every other. The result of this match will be considered as a whole, and to the winner will be accounted one, to the loser nought.

The winner of the largest number of matches will receive the first prize, the next one the second prize, and so on.

Each match must be finished in two consecutive days.

Each player must make not less than twenty moves per hour. The time he saves in the first hours standing to his good for later moves.

Intending competitors are recommended to communicate with the directors, who will then take care that they are provided with suitable lodgings at comparatively low prices.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY N. L. CHETWODE.

Arabella Phillis, Lady Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, died on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was married, firstly, to James Reade, Esq., of Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square; and became, Jan. 17, 1861, the second wife of Sir John Newdigate-Ludford-Chetwode, Bart.

LADY DARELL.

Harriet Mary, Lady Darell, who died, on the 27th ult., at Frimley, Surrey, was the only daughter of the late Sir E. Tierney, Bart.; and was married, in 1843 (she was his second wife), to the Rev. Sir William Lionel Darell, Bart., of Fretheine Court, Gloucestershire, and 29, York-place, Portman-square. Her Ladyship had two sons and a daughter.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, whose sudden death occurred last week, was born at Rome, in 1816. He was descended from the last King of Poland, although of Italian birth and education. He produced, both in Italy and at Paris, several operas, some of which met with considerable success, particularly "Don Desiderio." During the past few years Prince Poniatowski had been resident in London, where he brought out, in 1871, a grand mass of his composition, of which we have previously spoken. Originally an amateur, the Prince exercised his art as a profession on the loss of his fortune, and was actively engaged up to within a few hours of his death. His annual concert took place at the Drury Lane Opera House, on June 27, when he conducted most of the performances. The funeral of Prince Poniatowski took place, on Tuesday, in the grounds of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Chiselhurst. Among those present were many eminent members of the musical profession.

MR. HIRAM POWERS.

We have to record the death, at Florence, of Mr. Hiram Powers, the distinguished American sculptor. Mr. Powers was born in 1805, at Woodstock, Vermont, where his parents kept a small farm. At an early age he was thrown on his own resources. After filling various humble situations at Cincinnati, he formed the acquaintance of a Prussian sculptor, from whose instruction he was soon enabled to model busts in plaster of considerable merit. He then superintended the waxwork shows of the Western Museum of that city. In 1835 he removed to Washington, where he executed busts of many of the most eminent Americans of the day. At length he was enabled to carry out a long-cherished scheme of visiting Italy. In 1837 he established himself at Florence, where he since laboured with little interruption. His portrait-busts are highly esteemed, but his fame mainly rests on his ideal works. Of these, "The Greek Slave," which was exhibited in London in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and has since been exhibited throughout the United States, is the most widely-known, if not the best, of Mr. Powers's works. His statue of "Eve" was much admired by Thorwaldsen; and this, with "The Fisher-Boy" and an ideal bust of Proserpine, are in high repute in America.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with three codicils, of John James Baron Rayleigh, of Terling Place, Essex, who died on June 14, at No. 18, Portland-place, was proved on the 5th ult. by his eldest son, John William, the present peer, the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, the Very Rev. John Bramston, and the Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, the executors, the personality being sworn under £80,000. The testator charges his real estate with £35,000 for his younger children, and, subject thereto, his eldest son takes such real estate under settlement. To his wife he leaves £1000 and certain furniture, and the residue of his personal estate, after payment of some annuities and legacies, to said son.

The will and codicil of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Surrey, the senior magistrate for the county of Surrey, were proved on the 5th ult. by Norton Cornish Sumner, the son, and Emily Catharine Emma Sumner, the daughter, the acting executors, the personality being sworn under £30,000. The testator devises all his real and leasehold estates to his son for life, charged with annuities of £100 to each of his three daughters, with remainder to his said daughters and the survivor of them, with remainder on the death of the survivor of them to his said son, his heirs and assigns, for ever. His personal estate the testator divides between his son and daughters.

The will and two codicils of Mr. Francis Hastings Toome, late of No. 80, Portland-place, were proved, on the 3rd inst., by Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., John Julian, and William Gordon Gordon Cumming, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The will and codicils contain very numerous legacies to relations, friends, and servants; and, among the bequests, the testator gives £2000 to the Establishment for Ladies in Ill-Health, 90, Harley-street; £1000 New Three per Cent Stock to the Middlesex Hospital; £1000 each to the Lock Hospital, the Samaritan Hospital, and the House of Charity, Greek-street, Soho; and £500 each to the Bromley College and the Irish Church Sustentation Fund. He settles on Mr. Arthur Lionel Tollemache certain parts of his estates in Ireland; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his grandniece, Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache, Agatha Manners Tollemache, William Stewart, Richard Stephens Taylor, Sir William John Walter Baynes, Clara Oldfield, and William Theed.

The will of Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved, in London, on the 13th ult., by Theodore Drumell, the attorney of Bhikjeejee, the relict, one of the executors, in respect of a part of his property situated in England, sworn to be under the value of £6000.

The will of Mr. John Jayne, of Pant-y-Baile, Brecknock-shire, was proved, on the 30th ult., by William Edward Jayne, Francis John Jayne, and Basil Jayne, the sons, and Manley Ashwin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths annuities to his wife and daughters, ratifies certain gifts of shares and interests in his collieries made in his lifetime, and divides the residue equally amongst his three sons.

The will of General the Hon. Henry Frederick Compton Cavendish was proved on the 3rd inst., the personality being sworn under £8000. After confirming the settlements on his first and second marriages, the testator bequeaths to his daughter, Caroline Fanny Cavendish, such plate, furniture, and linen as his executors may deem sufficient for a small residence; he then gives to his eldest son, William Henry Frederick Cavendish, all the remainder of his furniture, plate, pictures, books, moneys, stocks, funds, shares, and other securities, horses, carriages, harness, &c.; and his freehold property, with the residue of his personal property, he gives to the Duke of Devonshire and F. J. Howard, Esq., upon trust to pay certain annuities to different members of his family, and to divide the ultimate residue between Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish and his (testator's) three sons by his second marriage.

The will of Major-General Luke Smyth O'Connor, C.B., was proved on the 24th ult. by Ann Mitchell O'Connor, the relict, the sole executor.

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